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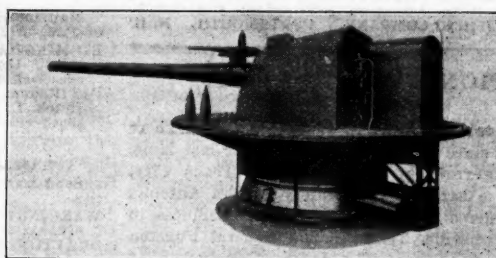
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, except that one regiment of Infantry at Texas City, Texas, and three batteries of Artillery at San Antonio, Texas, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, should General Funston require additional troops. The Infantry regiments at Texas City are the 11th, 18th, 22d and 23d and the 1st and 2d Battalion of the 26th Infantry and the entire 27th Infantry. The 1st Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery is on duty at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 30. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKEE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Vevoy O. Chase. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. Sailed March 23 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. Sailed March 29 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREY, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (Notilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At San Juan, Porto Rico.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At New York City.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At New York City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Lanning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STEELE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Key West, Fla.

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SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Almirante Bay.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Almirante Bay.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Almirante Bay.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Cooke. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius O. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Chattanooga, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed March 28 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At San Francisco, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 4(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Francisco, Cal.

(Continued on page 993.)

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THE AMERICAN ARMY BY GENERAL CARTER.

The necessity for giving a new character to a reserve force to follow behind the Regular Army and precede the Organized Militia is strongly set forth in the volume entitled, "The American Army," which is fresh from the pen of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Hawaiian Department. No officer in our Army is better equipped than General Carter to write on the many phases of our military establishment touched upon in this interesting and instructive book. General Carter has a longer service to his credit than any other officer on the active list of the Army and has held as important commands as any other officer. He served during the last year of the Civil War as a mounted courier in the Department of the Cumberland, and no other officer of his generation has had opportunities such as he enjoyed under Secretary of War Root to become familiar with the history of the Army as shown in the unpublished records of the War Department. It is gratifying that an officer with so fine a gift for writing decided not to publish a text-book, but rather to discuss in a broadly philosophical yet wholly military spirit the salient weaknesses of our system of national defense. He has reduced the contents to the size of a novel, which enables it to be sold at a popular price, thus assuring for it a large circle of readers from the general population who might be frightened by a formidable work of educational formality and monotony. General Carter writes from the standpoint of one who realizes that the Army has faithfully tried for ten years and more to build up a combined force with the understanding that the National Guard would really be a part of the first line, and who could not fail to appreciate the fact that the efforts of the previous administration to build up a reserve were crude in the extreme and foredoomed to failure.

Following the recorded experience of Generals Sherman, Schofield, Upton and other veterans of the Civil War, the author comes out unreservedly for a body of Federal volunteers and the reduction of the Organized Militia, or National Guard, to its constitutional functions. The most interesting part of this work for students of our national military needs will undoubtedly prove to be the chapter dealing with the scheme for organizing these Volunteers to take the place of the present National Guard. Attention is called to the unsuccessful attempts since the Spanish-American War to provide for the automatic transition of the National Guard from a peace to a war basis as part of the Federal force, but notwithstanding ingenious devices the state troops still remain "militia." A very significant feature of this failure is that the liberality of the general Government toward the state troops during recent years has not availed to develop any increase in strength. The provision of the Act of May 27, 1908, limiting the calling out of any volunteer force to a period after the calling out of the National Guard is a decided check on military efficiency, since the President is debarred from calling for volunteers until the members of each organization of state troops have decided whether three-fourths of the minimum number will volunteer, and all this waiting must take place after war is upon the nation.

The idea of organizing a regiment of these Federal Volunteers in time of peace in each Congressional district as advocated by General Upton in his classic work on the military policy of the United States is adhered to by General Carter. There are 435 Congressional

districts in the country. If to each is assigned one Infantry regiment comprising nine companies of 150 men each with the machine-gun platoon, regimental detachment and depot company, there would be theoretically a body of 652,500 volunteer Infantry enlisted in peace, counting 1,500 men as the aggregate of each regiment. Each man would be enlisted for a period of two years' service in peace, which in time of war would automatically be extended for three years or during the war if less than three years. To maintain this body of troops withdrawal from the customary vocations of life would not be necessary. In this respect the troops would resemble the Organized Militia. The course of training contemplated for these Federal Volunteers would embrace not only training in rifle practice, drill and camp sanitation, but also instruction covering the organization and character of our government and the duties of citizenship. The proportions of Cavalry and Field Artillery to be employed might be better determined after the modifications inevitable in the present war have been studied. In the meantime the minimum number could be authorized and assigned to certain favorable localities, thus enabling a census of horses and mules to be obtained. For seacoast defense companies of Federal Volunteers should be permanently assigned to particular batteries rather than by organization of regiments. Volunteers for the Coast Artillery branch should not be limited to the districts immediately adjoining the coast defenses, as the type of men best fitted for the duty is found in the industrial centers. Under the existing Militia system ten years of effort has failed to develop any comprehensive relief.

In devising the organization of Federal Volunteers two elements ought to be considered, simplicity of drill throughout and a sufficient number of companies to admit of permanent depot organizations. The Regular Army and the Federal Volunteers should have the same organization. One company from each battalion of Infantry and one troop from each Cavalry squadron could be cut off. "Then by arranging the regulations for habitual division of the company into three platoons we have the very simple arrangement of drill which enables the training of the three platoons in the company, three companies in the battalion, three battalions in the regiment and three regiments in the brigade. The division of the units into threes lends itself perfectly to formation of line to the front from column by both flanks and also to echelons in three lines. The necessity of a simple and rapid system of passing from column to line and for taking up formations in echelon has become very apparent in view of the effectiveness of modern field artillery, especially of shrapnel fire. Formation of line from column and column from line comprise the major portion of tactical evolutions in war."

To provide for the new Federal Volunteers there should be reorganization of the branches of the Regular Army to be copied in the new organizations. Regular regiments should be localized territorially in such manner as best to serve the purpose of utilizing them in connection with the Volunteers. The immediate result of the organization of our thirty regiments of Regular Infantry with three companies to each battalion and one for the regimental depot would be to release two companies from each regiment, sixty in all, which would be available for the creation of six new and very much needed regiments, requiring only the addition of the necessary field and staff officers. "There is no other possible way of gaining so much efficiency at so little cost as by this reorganization." In the Cavalry two troops would be released from each of the fifteen regiments, a total of thirty troops which could be used for the creation of three more regiments of Cavalry. Each regiment of the Federal Volunteers should be commanded by a Regular officer with certain other officers from the Regular Army permanently on duty with it. These Volunteers being thus established, the question would be as to the future of the National Guard. General Carter says that the need for so large a force of Organized Militia would no longer exist and it could be reduced to proportions within the scope of commonwealth appropriations.

One of the main reasons for the Federal Volunteers is that being a national force it could be trained under one system of instruction, whereas now the Militia is trained under the system of forty-eight states. Again, the National Guard will never have the proper proportion of special arms, but will consist as heretofore mainly of Infantry, since the expense of maintaining other arms will always be too great for any one state to assume unless all the other states provide their proportionate share. The organization of the Volunteers would radically change the National Guard. The officers and men physically fit and desirous for service as a part of the war army should enter the Volunteers, the Militia being recruited and maintained primarily for state purposes and subject to the call of the National Government. Where a large war would endanger our coast line and it would be advisable to keep the Regulars and the Volunteers free for use as a mobile force, the Militia could man the forts.

General Carter believes that for the defense of our foreign possessions we should create an entirely new force of colonial troops organized especially for service as garrisons in the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama. These troops should not have designations as part of the home army of the Regulars. Arrangements should be made for three reliefs for this foreign service. With their organization all the Army of the United States could be kept within the territorial limits of the United States.

The chapter on reserves is full of information for those who seek some solution of the problems of long and short enlistment, etc. The idea entertained by some that the scheme of four years with the colors and three in the reserve will produce a bountiful supply of reservists does not appear so rosy to this author, who says that the study of regimental records shows that there is a wide discrepancy between the theoretical and actual results. He cites among other figures those of the six months ending Aug. 31, 1913, giving the losses of the 2d Division. In that period the losses for the average strength of twelve thousand were 1,412. Of the 761 discharged by expiration of service, 269 re-enlisted, leaving 492, or about one-third of all whose connection with organizations was available as possible reservists had the present law been applicable to them.

The author looks favorably upon the establishment in each state of a government school for the education and military training of young men as officers of Volunteers. The essence of the failure of the system of reserve in this country is found in the fact that the Regular Army has never been territorialized, enabling the development of local reserves. The fact that our wars have been excessively expensive General Carter traces to our neglect of the principle of a depot system for passing trained men into the ranks of organizations employed in active campaign. Another reason for changing the present organization of the Organized Militia General Carter mentions at the close of his book when he says that under recently enacted laws Volunteers cannot be called out until the National Guard has been accepted in service, and as this priority carries along all the high ranking officers these become senior to all Regular officers of corresponding grades who may subsequently be authorized by Congress to command Volunteers. The publishers of this very fascinating study of the military establishment of the Republic are the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Highly significant of the impression made upon the country by the agitation for greater military preparedness on the part of the United States is the series of articles that have been appearing in the Scientific American on "An Undefended Treasure Land." The author has sought to set forth, and has succeeded well in his attempt, the relation of the great wealth and material resources of the country to its military weakness. When a great periodical like the Scientific American, dealing with the sciences and as far removed as possible from the circle of military enthusiasm, devotes columns of its valuable space to pointing out the dangers which menace the country as a result of inadequate defenses, there can be little doubt that the demand for military protection commensurate with the size and wealth of the Republic has its roots in a wise patriotism entirely removed from any suggestion of chauvinism or jingoism. Indeed, we are hearing less and less these days of the word "jingo," which a few years ago was a common method of attracting ridicule to the luckless public man that sought to focus public attention on our insufficient Army and Navy. To apply the word to such a publication as the Scientific American would manifestly be an absurdity, and the insistence of this widely read weekly upon sounder principles in the protection of the nation from invasion is an index of the solid sentiment that is behind the present movement to awaken the American people to the value and importance of military training, military provision, and military equipment. It would be difficult even for the most rabid opponents of military preparation to find other motives than those of pure patriotism in the attitude of a paper whose success is bound up in the advancement of the sciences which are more or less affected by war, and whose interest, if we are to believe that preparedness invites to war, would naturally be against everything savoring of expanding the military services.

Touching upon the vital advantage of light field pieces, Mr. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Iron Works, declared that there was not five per cent. difference in the field guns of any nation. "I regard the French field weapons the most efficient because of their lightness. Three and four-inch field pieces are best." Mr. Schwab considers Krupp's the "poorest naval gun in existence." "Battle-ships," he said, "have passed beyond the antiquated crucible steel gun. Germany's vessels are the sole possessors of Krupp weapons." In reference to the Navy he said: "A strong navy is a nation's chief defensive asset. Germany is splendidly equipped upon land, but, as control of the seven seas has always been England's policy, Germany must equal Great Britain's fleet to win. Nations controlling the seas have ruled the world in the past, and it will always be so."

Commenting on the action of Judge Lairy, of the Indianapolis Court, with reference to sentencing a highway robber to enlistment in the Army, the Scranton Republican says: "Happily the Judiciary of the United States is composed of men who are not likely to share the opinion held by the Indianapolis jurist with regard to the material of which the Army should be composed. It is not a place for criminals but for patriots, and the War Department cannot resent too vigorously the slur put upon that arm of the Service by the sentence which gave a highway robber his choice of punishment between a term in prison and enlistment in the United States Army."

Out of the patriotic propaganda of France has come a brochure giving forty-five "reasons" why the Allies will be victorious. It is compiled by "One Who Knows." This pamphlet is published by the "Propagande Patriotique de l'Office de Documentation et Renseignements Economiques," Bordeaux, France. One of the "reasons" indicates that national pride counts for more in this estimate than sound military reasoning. This is to be found on page 4 of this brochure, where it is said that "while the German General Staff, since the check of the Marne last fall, struggles with a series of disastrous improvised plans the Allies realize slowly but surely their plan which comes from an absolute unity of view." The question that naturally occurs is why a single nation is less likely to develop a unity of plan than three or more nations. Again one learns that the allies of France render assistance which becomes from day to day more powerful and efficacious in contrast to the "piteous auxiliaries of Germany, namely Austria-Hungary and Turkey, which are proving for her veritable shackles obliging Germany, by reason of their failures, constantly to modify a plan already none too certain." As this was written before the fortress of Przemyśl had fallen to the Russians, the obstinacy of the Austrian resistance and the high quality of their defense were not properly understood. The compiler then goes on to show that the Allies are destined to win from the point of view of diplomacy, of industry and commerce, of food supplies, of finance and of morals. The metallic reserve in the Reichsbank of Berlin on Feb. 6, 1915, he says, was only two billions 240 millions, which added to that of Austria, one billion 500 millions, gave a total of two billions 740 millions. This must be a misprint for three billions, but this difference counts for little since it is estimated that "the metallic reserve of the Allies amounts to twelve billions." Moreover, while "England, France and Russia expend only one billion 200 millions a month Germany spends two billions, and hence its famous loan of four billions represents only two and a half months' resources. While France, Great Britain and Russia constitute a financial combination of the first order able to last to the end, Germany has to drag along two mendicants which can only add to her financial embarrassments." Furthermore, says this brochure, in discussing the moral superiority of the Allies, the early enthusiasm of the Germans over their initial successes has given place to "fear which is but a prelude to despair and anger against those in authority who misled them with governmental lies." In addition Germany "in sacrilegiously abusing the name of God and religious sentiments sought to launch the Mussulman world against Christianity, and to let loose on mankind a holy war. In this effort Germany has aroused the indignation of the true believers of all religions." The tendency of each nation to magnify its own chances of success is equalled only by the depreciation of the efforts of the enemy. This is illustrated by a former lieutenant in the Prussian Dragoons who, writing in the New York Times on the exaggeration of the effect of the fall of Przemyśl, says: "The very fact, though, that the German staff is undoubtedly fully appreciative of the consequences of Przemyśl's fall promises to destroy all advantages which Grand Duke Nicholas is striving to derive from it." It is certainly a new theory of war that the defeat of an enemy loses much of its value, if not all, if the enemy is aware of what the defeat means for it. One may well imagine that in this view the victor in future wars must devise some means of chloroforming his vanquished foes, else in knowing that they have been badly beaten, they will nullify all the results of the triumph.

In discussing the service use of intelligence tests in the April U.S. Naval Bulletin, noticed last week, P.A. Surg. R. Sheehan, U.S.N., points out that careful examination of the Navy admissions since April 1, 1914, shows only three patients feeble-minded. While there is no doubt of the desirability of excluding from the Service such persons, the essayist asks whether it is worth while to take up nearly half an hour of the recruiting medical officer's time in detecting what makes up only so small a part of the undesirables. May it not be that in going to the extreme and paying so much attention to this phase of the examination the rest has to be hastened over, thus omitting important physical considerations? This mental examination he believes could be better effected by having the men under continuous observation during a period of probation at the training station, subjecting them not only to mental tests, but to the test showing their reaction to their environment. Moreover, such observation would be done by medical officers who had become skilled in their work. In getting at the intelligence of the applicants for naval service to-day we have to apply to a cosmopolitan class a system originally designed for use with a homogeneous people, and this creates a wholly different set of circumstances. In the use of the tests even with skilled workers great variance is noted in the results, so that with untrained examiners they become practically worthless. It appears even that a large majority of the Service patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane would, at the time of their enlistment, have survived the intelligence tests. Dr. Sheehan suggests that a candidate for enlistment bring with him some evidence that will enable the recruiting officer to judge his history better than he can now. P.A. Surg. G. E. Thomas, U.S.N., treats of the same subject, and comes to the conclusion that the Schier test "more closely fulfills all the qualifications requisite for use in the Navy." A.A. Surg. A. R. Schier, U.S.N., reviewing recent work in applying such tests, says that the continued examination of applicants for enlistment with mental tests has demonstrated the value of these tests; that the method of scoring first used has been modified by developing a point scale based on the relative difficulty of each test; the scoring system enables men to be separated now into three classes—safe and dependable, doubtful, and mentally deficient, and the establishment of such a classification, after extended observations with large numbers of men, would eliminate many belonging to the class of hitherto unrecognized mental defectives.

It speaks well for the serious purpose of the applicants and the favorable impression made by the first view of the Service that out of 2,340 applicants for service at Norfolk in the U.S. Marine Corps last year only fourteen refused to enlist after seeing life at the receiving camp prior to enlistment and transfer to the recruit camp. The number of rejections at the Norfolk barracks, according to the report of P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks, U.S.N., equalled fourteen per cent. of all applicants examined. The largest number of applicants present themselves in cold weather. Defective feet caused more rejection than any other cause. Twelve men had splay feet. Dr. Brooks

conducted experiments to determine the effect on a man's feet of carrying weight. The equipment of the marine in heavy marching order weighs seventy-three pounds. The feet spread one-fourth of an inch under the weight of the equipment compared with the width of the foot when the man is stripped. Therefore he found it folly to crowd a four and a half or four and three-quarters inch foot into a four-inch shoe, which is the widest shoe issued to recruits. The next most frequent cause of rejection was heart disease, and the third was hernia. Beginning about the middle of February and continuing till spring there were many cases of tonsillar affections and sub-normal temperatures. The report expresses the belief that the requirement that all recruits shall stand in new shoes in water and then wear them until dry in order to mold the footgear to the foot was responsible for these throat ailments, even though Major Munson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., approves this practice. The sub-normal temperatures are ascribed to the using up of reserve strength by the active life of drilling and exercise in the case of men who as clerks, etc., had been accustomed to a sedentary life. Relief from drill for a few days brought the temperature back to normal. The use of water for conforming the shoe should be abandoned for oil. Even if the oil prevents shining the shoe, the health of the men is more important than a shoe shine. Also recruits should more gradually be introduced to drills. Rushing men into exhausting drills and other physical movements immediately upon their enlistment tends to bring down the bodily strength to a point where serious disease may be invited by weakening the resistive power of the system. This interesting report appears in the April U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin.

P.A. Paymr. Graham M. Adey, U.S.N., believes that there is far too much graft in sales to officers' messes, and that much of it can be done away with by following certain suggestions. As much as possible should be bought from the commissary officer on the ship. Where purchases cannot be made from this officer the steward should fill out a sample form in ordering delivery of certain quantities, the treasurer of the mess signing and retaining a carbon copy. Reduce to a minimum purchases in which the steward is unable to obtain receipts. Always deal with standard merchants. Payment by check should be made in all cases where practicable. Mess bills on the U.S.S. North Carolina were reduced from \$25 a month to \$15 and \$20, a saving amounting in a year approximately to \$100 for each officer. The "steward's book" had disappeared. The steward, old in the Service, who had used the "book" was dissatisfied and he ended his career with a court-martial. An inexperienced treasurer will often find a steward doing much to prejudice him against merchants that are being regularly dealt with. When one inefficient steward was got rid of it was found that he owned valuable real estate in Boston on a wardroom steward's pay of about \$55 a month. In certain poor markets it may not always be possible to put into effect all the above suggestions, but the chance of a financial leak may be minimized if the steward submits a list each time he is about to make purchases, and if the prices he paid are checked by personal or other reliable inquiry. Even in the poor market of Vera Cruz the officer's mess on the U.S.S. Vermont with articles relatively high, the mess bills were reduced from \$30 a month in Norfolk, to \$25 in the Mexican port with just as good a standard of menu and with an increase in the value of the mess shares. General inquiry, says this paymaster in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, indicates that if a hotel or private establishment were conducted on the same basis as the average officers' messes bankruptcy would be the inevitable end.

A correspondent sends us a circular issued by a woman of Chicago who evidently "has wheels in her head." It presents a series of propositions which she proposes to have enacted into law by Congress. Among them are the following: "As there is a law making the voting age for young men twenty-one, and as they should vote before they enlist—as voting is the fundamental principle for awakening the intelligence to conditions affecting the people—that it is not proper for a body called a government to have laws that such government does not apply to themselves—and a youth under twenty-one is a minor; that—as a hot-blooded young man that has not been trained in school life or home life to the 'murder' of 'war'; that—as a healthy young man is full of adventurous spirit, and at the age of eighteen he has not awakened to the 'home side of life'; that a gay uniform is appealing to a large majority of both men and women; that as unfortunately schools' teachings are to the effect to 'glorify' legal murderers—soldiers; that as there is an expensive 'commission' now fighting 'white slavery'; and—as 'able-bodied boys and men from eighteen to thirty-five, unmarried,' are not priests—'celibates'; that it is imperative that our governments, both state and national, have their attention called to these facts. My ideas for embodying them in a bill, some of them at all events, are: First, as it is illegal for a youth of minor age to sign his life away, that the legal age—twenty-one—be insisted upon. That in view of 'white slavery' no soldier be allowed to enlist that is not married, and that our National Government pay the wives a sufficient sum to enable them to not only maintain themselves, but such children as they may have, or bearing, when their husbands as soldiers are called to give their lives away."

The occurrence of so many cases of tuberculosis in the Navy is alarming in the opinion of Surg. E. Thompson, U.S.N. Most of such cases are infected after the victims enter the Navy, and that, too, in spite of the precautions, rules and regulations in force to prevent the disease. The damage to the Service last year through the disease was equivalent to 244 men sick every day in the year, or the entire crew of a medium-sized gunboat. Limited space on a battleship necessarily is favorable to the spread of tuberculosis. If the general civilian population were forced to live as closely, the spread of the disease would be appalling. The ship is generally warm with sudden changes of temperature. Direct sunlight does not reach the living spaces; the crew of a battleship are troglodytes. With all the circumstances of life on board ship known, it is not surprising that tuberculosis is a real problem in the Navy. The earliest possible removal from the ship of a case is a vital necessity, but another important feature is the early diagnosis. Unfortunately most cases are firmly in the grip of the disease before a diagnosis is made, yet it is doubtful whether tuberculosis could be more readily disseminated

anywhere than by an active agent coughing all night in a small moisture-laden space where a large number of his fellows are sleeping in close formation. There is no standard with which the findings in any one case can be compared for the making of a diagnosis. This becomes a fatal difficulty in many cases. The X-ray has become a valuable aid in diagnosis, says Surgeon Thompson in the April U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin, but it has not fulfilled expectations in determining early tuberculosis, as the plates show the marks of previous attacks of pneumonia, asthma, etc.

Capt. R. S. Tinney, formerly of the British army, an officer who has traveled over a great part of the world studying military conditions, was in San Francisco, Cal., March 20, en route from San Diego to New York. He paid his respects to several of the officers of the U.S. Army at Western Department headquarters, to whom he had letters of introduction. Captain Tinney has recently been on the Mexican border watching the work of the American soldiers on patrol duty. "I have seen the soldiers of England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia in maneuvers and in action," he said, "but never have I seen a finer bunch of men than are on your Mexican border patrol. In size the Army of the United States almost has reached the vanishing point, but I believe that it is the best trained force of men in the world, and composed of better material for independent action. The men of the border patrol are standing for more than I think any other soldiers in the world would stand for—insults from Mexicans, and all that sort of thing. For a white man it is heartbreaking to see what the American soldiers have to put up with on the border line without a chance of retaliation, and the fact that they do put up with it speaks volumes for their training. I would like to say a word about the Army Signal Corps Aviation School on North Island, San Diego. The United States there is developing some of the finest bird-men in the world, and some day these men will be heard from. And the American Army should keep its eye on Capt. Hollis Le R. Muller, one of the officers of the school, because he is the nerviest and the finest aviator of military aeroplanes it ever has been my good fortune to meet."

The importance the individual skilled marksman is playing in the great war in Europe, is pointed out in Arms and the Man, which gets its facts from a letter received from a man on the firing line, who is well qualified to give them. Arms and the Man says, in part: "In other and more peaceful times this man himself was one of the foremost riflemen of the world. We could expect him, then, to pay more attention to the effects of small-arm fire than to any other feature of the combat. He says there were a remarkably large number of opportunities for individual shooting, especially when the lines of trenches worked up close to each other. There the individual who was good at snap shooting often made the enemy painfully aware of his presence. He confirms to us the reports received from other sources of the liberal employment by the Germans of individual sharpshooters armed with rifles equipped with telescope sights. He expresses the opinion that at least fifty per cent. of the officers of the Allies killed have met their death from individual rifle fire, usually delivered by marksmen separated from the main line either by being behind, to the front, or on one side of it. He deplors the fact that the Allies seem to have neglected the development of experts skilled in the use of the telescope sight. It takes times of stress to drive truth home. The nation whose military men can most clearly see truth will have prepared in peace for some of the eventualities of war. The United States cannot be said to have lived up to her opportunities in this respect."

Writing from Vicksburg three months before its surrender, Gen. W. T. Sherman said: "I was really amused at a circumstance to-day that may be serious. Grant has been secretly working by night to place some thirty pound rifle guns as close up to Vicksburg as the water will permit, but to-day got Memphis papers giving a full and minute account of them and their location. Now, he knows, as we all do, that the 'Secesh' mail leaves Memphis as soon as the morning papers are printed and the telegraph carries the news to Vicksburg in a few minutes. The newspaper correspondents, encouraged by the political generals and even President Lincoln, having full swing in this and all camps, report all news, secret and otherwise. Indeed, with a gossiping world a secret is worth more than common news. Grant was furious, and I believe he ordered the suppression of all Memphis papers. But that won't do. All persons that don't have to fight must be kept out of camp, else secrecy, a great element of military success, is an impossibility. I may not, but you will, live to see the day when the people of the United States will mob the man who thinks otherwise."

Simon Lake writing in the New York Sun on "Inventive and Constructive Submarines," undertakes to show how a submarine can be made capable of sinking to the sea bed and there, beyond the reach of its foes, of drawing new strength, so to speak, from a suitably designed submersible submarine supply boat. The submarine could rise during the night to the surface to take in fresh air, fill up pressure tanks and to recharge her storage batteries, and boats seeking submarines after dark would have a task cut out for them pretty much like that of hunting for the proverbial needle in a haystack.

About 3,000 tons space in Army transports running from San Francisco will be available for commercial freight. Such shipments recently were authorized by the War Department. It is not the intention to compete with commercial steamship lines, as only freight which cannot be handled by such companies, because of the scarcity of vessels plying between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands, will be taken by the Transport Service.

The Ordnance Department, Washington, D.C., publishes "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance—No. 91. The Ballistic Effects of Smokeless Powder in Cannon," by Gen. F. Gossot, French Colonial Artillery, and Mr. R. Liouville, chief engineer, French Service of Explosives. Translated by Major Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A., from *Mémoires des Poudres et Salpêtres*, volume 17.

BERNHARDI "ON WAR OF TO-DAY."

To one who has heard much about Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, the German military writer, as the exponent of all that is desolating and cruel in the theory of war and as the champion of German ambition to conquer the world, his latest work, "On War of To-day," which is just from the press of Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, in two volumes, must come as a surprise. The translation is by ex-Lieut. Karl von Donat, of the German army. In the introduction the author places squarely before the reader the opposition of the two schools of thought in Europe relative to the use of military power, and his purpose is to show the fallacy of the "peace" school. "The world is dominated to-day," he says, "by the idea of war being an antiquated means of policy unworthy of a civilized nation. The dream of eternal peace has got hold of vast sections of the community in the Old and particularly in the New World." After pointing out that those nations most loudly clamorous for courts of arbitration are those that wish to cover their rear while "they pursue ruthlessly their advantages on other parts of the world's stage," he said that we must keep firmly in view the fact that "no arbitration court in the world can remove and settle any real great tension that exists and is due to a deep-seated national, economical and political antagonism." In support of that position the author has the indisputable confirmation of history, and again history comes to his aid when a few lines further he adds: "We seem to have forgotten that a policy to be successful must be backed by force, and that on the other hand the physical and moral health of a nation depends upon a martial spirit. We have accustomed ourselves to looking upon armaments as a heavy burden, borne unwillingly, forgetting thereby that the army is the well from which our people constantly draw fresh strength, self-sacrificing spirit and patriotism. In the hour of danger we shall have to pay in blood for what we have neglected in peace, from want of willingness to make some sacrifice." This last seems like one of Washington's warnings to the American people and not the utterances of one of whom we have heard it said so often in the last few months that he was forging the fetters of an international militarism with which to restrict the liberties of the world.

The German General is under no delusions as to the uncontested and inevitable superiority of the German armies. On page 22, after speaking of the timely weakness of Prussia's rivals that made her victories in 1866 and 1870 possible, General von Bernhardi says: "It does not seem likely that under modern conditions we shall be favored once more by fortune in a similar manner. All the states on the Continent of Europe have introduced universal service and have thus formed national armies; all over the world are in use the most modern and most effective weapons; everywhere a most prolific use is made of every technical appliance; everywhere in Europe the training of troops is most zealously attended to and preparedness for war perfected to the utmost. A decided superiority of one army over any other can no longer be attained under these conditions." * * * Who is there will deny the high military qualities possessed by the French soldier or the stubborn and often tried power of resistance of the Russians? This is the language not of a German fire-eater standing like Monte Cristo on a rock and shouting, "The world is mine," but rather of a careful student of war who understands the problems which a great conflict would present and the impossibility of predicting upon whose standards victory would ultimately perch. Evidently the author of the London Times "History of the War" had not read this when he wrote on page 256: "So the German, claiming to be a superman, did not trouble himself to be adroit in diplomacy."

Passing from this statement of the modern tendency (the book was written in 1911) to equality of conditions among the land forces of the great powers, one may profitably contemplate the author's opinion of the outcome of a naval warfare, although, of course, the views of a cavalry officer, however good he may be as a land fighter, as to the outcome of sea engagements would not seriously be held as particularly valuable. This opinion is, however, important in this instance as throwing light upon the question, as to how far the Germans were induced to plunge into war by the specious reasoning of their military writers that they were the superiors of all other peoples. On page 395, near the close of the first volume, General von Bernhardi discusses the question of interfering with the ocean-borne commerce of England and Germany, between whom there appears to him to be a great difference, because (1) "Germany is not like England restricted to obtaining those goods by sea alone, as Germany can get them after all by land as well and therefore does not need the neutral ships as much as England," and (2) "England can blockade the German coast and thus bring to naught all the advantages Germany could derive from those regulations while she could, of course, never dream of blockading English ports." It would be instructive to be told how an author who admits the naval inferiority of his country could ever have seduced his fellow compatriots into believing that they were world conquerors.

That the author failed to vision the stalemate character of much of the fighting on both frontiers during the last six months is shown by his remark on page 30 of the second volume that "we must anticipate that in a future war, which will be conducted with still larger masses than were those in the Russo-Japanese war, the difficulty of shifting strong reserves behind the front will still be considerably greater in spite of all the modern means of transport. The difficulty of carrying out unforeseen movements of masses will be incalculable when it is not only a question of shifting reserves, but of a more or less change of front as might be enforced by the assailant through an enveloping or a flank attack." * * * And so indeed with the growing masses the chances of an offensive mode of conducting war grow at an increasing ratio." He goes on to summarize his reflections on this point thus: "The defense as a form of fighting is stronger than the attack, but in the conduct of war as a whole the offensive mode of action is by far superior to the defensive mode, especially under modern conditions."

Since the operations in the present campaigns have shown his opinions on the uses of the different arms not altogether accurate as in forecasting the rôles to be played by each in future warfare, we have thought it more important to pass them over and to show that this writer, against whom has been hurled the word "militarism" so frequently since the present conflict got under way, gives to the discussion of war the same broad philosophical treatment that we should expect from a red-blooded soldier who had not been contaminated by endowed sentimentalism and whose professional anger

had been kindled against those who look to courts of arbitration for the settlement of disputes which by their very nature are outside the scope of such pacific adjustments.

THE SUMMER TRAINING CAMPS.

In our issue of March 20, page 904, we made a brief reference to an article by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. The full text of Dr. Lowell's article which appeared in The Harvard Illustrated for March, follows here:

"The war in Europe has taught us many things, and we should be indeed dull if we learned nothing from such a cataclysm in the history of civilization. We have learned first that war is not inevitable, even for a nation that does not seek it. We have learned also that modern warfare marches so rapidly that there is no time to organize a defensive force after it begins. We have learned, in the third place, that the greatest need of a country with a small standing army is a body of trained officers. With them armies can be recruited and drilled in a comparatively short time; without them the creation of an efficient defensive force is almost impossible. "There is no better material for military officers than the students in our college and universities, and most of them have time for the necessary training in their summer vacations. It is for this purpose that the national government has established the summer training camps, and the military authorities assert that two summer periods of six weeks each are enough to fit an intelligent student for a commission. The men so trained would furnish a body of junior officers well qualified to help defend the nation in case of need, and yet a body which the most ardent pacifist could not imagine would desire to provoke war."

"If it is the duty of a man of military age to fight for his country in case she is attacked, it is certainly his duty to make a reasonable sacrifice to prepare himself to do so; and for men who do not need their summer vacations to earn their way through college, the sacrifice is a small one. The six weeks' service is not disagreeable. It is a distinct benefit to the man who undertakes it, and it leaves a longer vacation than the man of the same age, who is not in college but in business, is able to enjoy."

"Sensible people hope and expect that we shall long be at peace with all the world, just as sensible people hope and expect that their houses will not catch on fire. But sensible men insure their houses, and a sensible people will prepare themselves sufficiently to defend their soil. There is manhood enough among our young men to volunteer and be slaughtered in case a war should be forced upon us; they ought to have foresight and sense of duty enough to prepare themselves in some such way as this to serve their country more efficiently in case of need. And the need of preparation is real."

In an article following that of President Lowell Harold A. Larrabee, '16, administers a timely caution as to overestimating the value of the students' camps. "In so far as these camps aid in breeding that false confidence in our practically non-existent United States Army, which is so prevalent to-day," Mr. Larrabee says, "they are a positive evil. Properly estimated as only a beginning in the movement for a small but real, and not a play army, they are something which no college man should refrain from supporting, much less oppose. For the alleged 'militarism' which they involve is no real 'militarism' whatsoever, and without such primary agencies we cannot hope, of course, to have some day, with proper advanced training, capable commanding officers in sufficient numbers to make an emergency volunteer army equal to the task which may at some time be set before it."

HISTORIC SHIPS OF OUR NAVY.

The United States is developing a list of ship names glorious in the naval history of the country. In an historical record in the Naval Institute Proceedings of ships of the U.S. Navy now in service and of their predecessors of the same name, Robert W. Neeser gives some interesting information as to ships named after states, the New York, the Texas and the Arkansas. The first New York was very little like her huge super-dreadnought namesake of to-day, having been only a gondola constructed by the American troops on Lake Champlain in the summer of 1776 in their efforts to establish a flotilla to dispute the advance of the British from Canada against Ticonderoga. She was built at Skenesborough, N.Y., of forest timber and mounted one long 12-pounder, two nines and eight swivels. Her crew consisted of forty-five men. This little craft was part of Benedict Arnold's flotilla that was destroyed by British ships under Captain Pringle. The New York was beached after a running fight and burned to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The second New York was a frigate of thirty-six guns built on the outbreak of the war with France. She was launched at New York in 1799 and carried thirty-eight officers and 340 men. Her part in this naval war was of no consequence and most of her service was seen in the campaign against Tripoli. An accidental explosion of powder on board on the voyage from Gibraltar to Malta injured nineteen officers and men on the New York. Commodore R. V. Morris, U.S.N., in command of the squadron engaged in the operations in the Mediterranean made the New York his flagship. On May 28, 1803, the squadron made an attack upon Tripoli. Owing to the lightness of the wind the New York was unable to take part and Commodore Morris was charged with mismanagement and recalled by the Department, Commodore John Rodgers hoisting his pennant on the New York, but being soon succeeded by Commodore Preble. When the War of 1812 came on the ship was unworthy of repair and in August, 1814, she was burned to keep her from the British troops that occupied the national capital.

The third New York was a sailing ship-of-the-line authorized under the act of 1816. She had a tonnage of 2,633, was manned by 820 men, and was built at Norfolk Navy Yard by the Government at a cost of \$215,328. Her keel was laid in 1818, but so lethargic were the American people in the matter of naval progress in those days that she was still on the stocks in April, 1861, when the yard was burned. What was left of the craft was sold in New York in 1888 for ten dollars. The fourth New York was until May, 1869, known as the Ontario. Like her predecessor, the third, she was never completed. Her keel was laid in 1863, and she was one of the first-rate screw sloops authorized by Congress during the war. Her tonnage was 3,177. In 1888 she was broken up on the stocks. The next ship of that name brings the reader into the modern era of warships. This was the armored cruiser New York, now known as

the Saratoga. Launched at the Cramps' in 1891 she had a displacement of 8,150 tons, and cost within a few dollars of three millions. Her most conspicuous service was in the Spanish-American War in 1898, when she was the flagship of the fleet that destroyed the Spanish ships at Santiago. In 1911 the name of the ship was changed to that of Saratoga to permit the present super-dreadnought to bear the state name.

There have been two ships named Texas other than the superb steel battleship of the present time. The first was the ironclad ram captured from the Confederates at the fall of Richmond, Va., in April, 1865. She was sold in 1867. The second was the old bulldog of the Navy that took part in the Santiago campaign. She was launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1892, and was built on plans drawn by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. She and the ill-fated Maine, which had so much to do with bringing on the Spanish War, were authorized by the same act of Congress, that of Aug. 3, 1890. Early in the Spanish War the Texas formed a part of the Flying Squadron. On June 22 while the American Army under General Shafter was landing at Daiquiri, the Texas was struck by a Spanish shell which killed one man and wounded eight others. In the naval battle of Santiago the Texas narrowly escaped collision with the U.S.S. Brooklyn. In 1911 her name was changed to the San Marcos and as such she served as a target to determine the effect of heavy guns.

The immediate predecessor of the present fine battleship of the first line, Arkansas, was the single-turreted harbor defense monitor authorized by Congress on May 4, 1898, just after the outbreak of the Spanish War. In 1909 this name was changed to the Ozark. The existence of this Arkansas was uneventful. The first Arkansas was a 752-ton wooden steamer purchased at Philadelphia in 1863. She was attached to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. Her career was not exciting, and in 1865 she was sold.

ARMY LEAGUE FOR LARGER ARMY.

A distinguished gathering met at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, at a luncheon given in honor of Gen. Robert D. Johnston, president of the Army League of the United States. Col. Thomas Edward Murphy, who was the host, presided as toast-master. A number of interesting speeches were made, during which preparedness on the part of the United States, from a military standpoint, was urged.

The speakers were General Johnston, former Congressman Perry Belmont, Justice John P. Elkin, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Col. William Conant Church, former Governor William M. Bunn, former Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay, of New York city, James Pollock, of the Fairmount Park Commission, Col. Fred Taylor Pusey, of the 6th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Frank Shattuck.

Mr. Perry Belmont, for a number of years a member of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations, declared that a strong Navy and an adequate Army were necessary for the United States. He said that the attitude of some people regarding the propriety of criticizing an administration because of international crises was erroneous, and that nothing short of war would justify any American citizen in hesitating to criticize if he thought mistakes were being made.

General Johnston prefaced his address by a toast, "Our Country—Its Preparedness," and paid tribute to the services in Congress of J. Hampton Moore. He said: "The General Staff of the Army and the War Department should fix the status of the land forces of the country. The Army League stands for the principle of carrying out the recommendations the legally constituted forces think should be made. One of the needed things is legislation that will relieve the Militia organizations from the necessity of having two masters, their state and the Federal Government. They are good and efficient and we want them in the Regular Army as the first line of defense."

"We should have a full division, and the General Staff of the Army has done what it could to effect a division organization. It is a plan and needs fulfillment. One of the requirements should be that the Militia volunteer for eventualities. Under no circumstance should the national defense of this country be considered as a political argument. The Army League is not political and its sole purpose is to keep the people informed as to the military needs as outlined by the General Staff and the War Department."

Justice Elkin in the course of his remarks said: "I am for increasing the strength of the Army and building up the Navy. I would make the Navy so strong that it could carry the flag to every sea and make it respected the world over."

"Peace or no peace, when the government fails to protect its citizens you have taken out of citizenship that which is vital. We are not intending to become embroiled, but if our citizenry is to be respected the Government has got to have the power behind it to make it respected. All the wars of the United States only cost about eight billion dollars. They have spent that long since in Europe during the present war. We should prepare ourselves on land and sea."

Colonel Church pointed out that the Constitution of the United States, which provides for the subordination of the military to the civil authority, never contemplated the subordination of military knowledge and military experience to civilian ignorance, and that it was the purpose of the Army League, over which General Johnston presided, to correct this dangerous misinterpretation of the Constitution.

Former Governor Bunn indorsed the idea of preparedness and the work of the Army League, as did former Police Commissioner McKay, of New York city.

As a consequence of the meeting, which was largely called in the interest of the Army League, there will be organized in Pennsylvania Section No. 1, Pennsylvania Division of the Army League. Colonel Murphy will in all probability be the president of this organization.

General Johnston returned to Washington highly gratified with the success of the meeting. While the constitution of the Army League authorizes the organization of branches, no effort has been made in this direction up to this time, and the branch at Philadelphia grew entirely out of the interest that is being taken there in the question of national defense. General Johnston on March 29 received advices from Baltimore that a number of prominent men are discussing the advisability of organizing a branch there, and in all probability Baltimore will follow the example of Philadelphia.

Under the constitution of the Army League, a branch is empowered not only to elect all its officers, but to completely control its affairs. The central association, with headquarters at Washington, simply issues a charter and requires that the branches adopt the same gen-

eral policy in advocating an adequate defense for the nation.

"I was highly gratified with the spirit and enthusiasm of the Philadelphia meeting," said General Johnston in discussing the proposition of the organization of a branch in that city. "Philadelphia appears to be thoroughly aroused as to the importance of giving the nation an adequate land force. The people of the city have taken the movement entirely in their own hands, and I am assured that a strong and aggressive branch of the Army League will be organized there. Up to this time, the officers of the Army League have conducted no campaign for the organization of branches, and this matter will probably be left in the hands of state and local leaders in the national defense movement."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

From Librairie Militaire Berger-Levrault, Paris, France, we receive a further series of their paper bound volumes relating to the present war. They are: "Extraits du Bulletin des Armées de la République," III.; "Les Armées Française et Allemande, leur Artillerie leur Fusil, leur Matériel"; "Les Pourparlers Diplomatiques," IV. and V.; "Chronologie de la Guerre (31 Juillet-31 Décembre, 1914)"; "La Journée du 22 Décembre"; "L'Allemagne et la Guerre," by Emile Boutroux; "La Folie Allemande, Documents Allemands"; "La Séance Historique de l'Institut de France, Lundi 26 Octobre, 1914"; "Les Communiqués Officiels Depuis la Déclaration de Guerre, VI., du 1er au 31 Décembre." Also a work by General Maitrot entitled "Nos Frontières de l'Est et du Nord, l'Offensive par la Belgique, la Défense de la Lorraine."

One of the most astonishing arguments for our interfering in the present war is to be found in the rather highly strung, almost fanatically keyed, "The World Crisis and the Way to Peace," by E. Ellsworth Shumaker, Ph.D., author of "God and Man: Philosophy of Higher Life" (Putnam's). The author starts out with the too common assumption of writers on this war that all the right is on one side and all the wrong on the other. So having brought himself to believe that this "is the ancient struggle between right and might, between freedom and essential slavery, between democracy and resurgent autocracy, between law and self-interest," a view that seems to be the creature of flaring newspaper headlines rather than of cool and calm analysis, Dr. Shumaker finds it easy to prove that the United States should intervene. The amazing thing is that he finds in our action in Mexico at Vera Cruz last year a reason for meddling in the European war. It will take a great deal more than the superficial cursory work done by our troops at Vera Cruz to entitle us to point to our Mexican record as a reason for intervening in Europe now. If we believed in the direct influence of the dead in shaping the thoughts of men we could well imagine that Mark Twain was using this book to perpetrate one of his serio-comic take-offs on human hypocrisy.

Harper and Brothers, New York, publish "The Ladder, the Story of a Casual Man," a work of fiction, by Philip Curtiss.

In the belief that the tactics of any nation should be adapted to the psychology of the men of that nation and that as each star differs from another in glory, so does the soldier of one nation differ from the soldier of another nation, Major de Pardiue, Chief of Staff of the military district at Dunkirk, France, wrote his "Critical Study of the German Tactics and of the new German Regulations." "A Russian," he says, "is different from a Japanese, a Turk from an Italian." Hence this difference in the character of the tactics employed by the countries of the world. This work was considered of such importance by the Germans that on its appearance in France, it was translated into German. The English translation is by Capt. Charles F. Martin, 3d U.S. Cav., who has done his work well. In his preface to the work Captain Martin says, "It seems to the translator that it is because of the necessity of studying the psychology of the soldier that we should find valuable the work of Major Pardiue, who points out where and why the greatest military thinkers of France and Germany differ in their methods of application of the fundamental principle of tactics." Captain Martin believes this tactical study will be of special value to officers of our Service not only because it presents a comprehensive résumé of the German tactical creeds, but also because, more especially, it constantly compares the German and the French tactical methods, showing the essential differences between the tactics of the two great military nations. The volume is issued by the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The translator's preface is dated Sept. 30, 1912, but the book has only just been received by us.

Incidents of peace and war figure in the "Personal Reminiscences" of James A. Scrymser, a captain in the Volunteers in the Civil War and later a prominent figure in the financial life of New York city as the head of South American telegraph interests. One of the most interesting of his recollections has to do with Admiral Dewey and his much talked of "cutting" of the cable at Manila. At the opening of the war there was a cable from Hong Kong to Manila and a short extension from Manila to Cavite. As a result of our experience in Cuba, Commodore Dewey had strict orders from Washington to see that the Spaniards were prevented from using the Hong Kong-Manila cable, about 950 miles in length. When Dewey reached Manila he promptly fished for the cable and the "fishing expedition" was apparently successful, for Dewey telegraphed to Washington that he had seized the cable and had it lashed to the stern of his ship. Soon after Mr. Scrymser received a confidential message from his telegraph manager in Galveston to the effect that a cable message addressed to Valparaiso, Chile, had passed through the Galveston office containing instructions for the fitting out of a privateer to attack American vessels. The message came from Manila and proved conclusively that there was still cable communication with that place. The Washington authorities were puzzled as to how a message could have come from Manila if Dewey had the cable tied to his vessel. Mr. Scrymser was sent for and on his arrival at the Navy Department explained the mystery by pointing out that Dewey by mistake had picked up the little branch cable to Cavite instead of the Hong Kong-Manila cable. By protesting to the British authorities against the use of the cable as a violation of neutrality by Spain, the Hong Kong end of the cable was sealed fast. Then came up the question of laying a cable direct to Manila, and when the Government was at its wits' end to find the money, J. Pierpont Morgan sent word to Secretary Long that he could draw on him for the amount required, a million dollars,

provided he put Mr. Scrymser in charge of the project. The battle of Santiago changed the war situation and the Government never had to avail itself of Mr. Morgan's offer. This incident is related in the course of the interesting chapter on the value of American-owned cables to the American Government, and the necessity of governmental jurisdiction. In telling how he came to enlist in the Volunteers at the opening of the Civil War, the author says that he and Francis C. Barlow, later a major general of Volunteers, visited several armories, finally arriving in front of the armory of the 12th New York State Militia Regiment, of which Daniel Butterfield was colonel. On the doorstep of the armory Scrymser recognized a friend, Capt. Alfred Jones, in gorgeous uniform. "I hailed him," says the book, "and asked him what regiment he belonged to and what was his rank. Jones replied, 'It's the 12th Regiment of New York and I am its chaplain, and it's a d—n good regiment.'" The volume is for private circulation only.

Bismarck has generally been accepted as the best type of the man of blood and iron, but after reading "The Origins of the War," by J. Holland Rose, Litt. D. (Putnam's), one cannot but feel that the famous Chancellor must give way to the German Emperor, for the author tells us seriously at page 171 that during a religious service about the time of the breaking out of the present war, "it was noticed that while everyone also occasionally shifted the weight of the body from one leg to the other, the Kaiser remained absolutely inflexible during the whole of the hour. It was his manner of doing honor to the Hohenzollern Deity." Soldiers who have stood only a few minutes at "attention" must no doubt rejoice that they were never asked to imitate the Emperor and stand without moving a foot for sixty minutes. If we could only learn from the same high authority that the Kaiser had not winked once in the hour we should be ready to say it is all up with the Allies. We note that in this book, as in others written from the viewpoint of the Allies, no point is made of the letter of President Poincaré, of France, to King George, of England, asking whether in the event of attack by Germany France could assuredly count on the support of Great Britain. One does not have to read far in this manifestly British analysis of motives to know that the author is an educator in an English university.

Outing Publishing Company issues as its first number of "Outing Adventure Library," edited by Horace Kephart, "In the Old West," by George Frederick Ruxton. It is a description of the romantic period of the West as it was in the days of Kit Carson and the "Mountain Men." Its author was Lieut. George Frederick Ruxton, formerly of the British 89th Regiment, who died at St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1848, at the early age of twenty-eight. In the introduction Mr. Kephart says: "We have not yet got rid of the Puritan notion that no effort is worthy unless it is painful to the spirit. The freeman of the woods calls his labor sport, and he laughs, in retrospect, at all the cruel toil, the starving and freezing and broken bones. Being utterly independent, he seldom does things that 'go against the grain,' save as he is driven by necessity. But how sharp was the lash of that necessity, how often it stung body and soul, how many a hunter 'went under,' even in the old days when game was in the greatest abundance, is shown with perfect fidelity to truth in this picture of 'Life in the Far West.'"

THE USE OF COPPER IN WAR.

A writer, vouched for by the London Times as "one of the first living authorities on the statistics and use of copper," publishes in that paper some interesting statistics on the use of copper in the present war. He estimates the number of Germans under arms at 4,000,000; Austrians, 2,500,000. He reckons $2\frac{1}{2}$ men per yard on a firing line of 750 miles, 1,320,000 yards, or, leaving out artillery, cavalry and auxiliaries, one man per yard, or 1,300,000 rifles, each firing twenty shots, or 26,000,000 shots every twenty-four hours. This consumes roundly 305 tons of copper ($26,000,000 \times 6.77 \text{ gr.} = 687,578 \text{ lbs.}$); add for Maxims 30 tons, a total of 335 tons. The possible recovery of expended cartridges on hard soil, none in mud, reduces this by 17 tons.

To these figures must be added those for artillery fire. This it is difficult to estimate. It is said that on some of the "hottest" days of the battle of the Marne the Allies fired 180,000 shells. On the other hand, certain authorities claim that France cannot manufacture more than from 70,000 to 80,000 shells a day. To be brief, and to be well within the truth, suppose we admit for the English, French and Belgian artillery an expenditure of 90,000 shells a day. The Germans must respond with at least an equal number, especially if we consider the greater length of the fighting line on her eastern frontiers and the numerous important battles which have there taken place. This gives a total of 180,000 shells a day. Let us say 150,000. The brass used for these shell cases and shells may be estimated as follows:

1st.—150,000 fuses of an average weight of 7 oz. fully lost, roundly.....	65,625 lb.
2d.—150,000 cartridges of an average weight of 61 oz., of which about eighty per cent. are recovered	
$150,000 \times 61 \times 0.2$ roundly	114,375 lb.
3d.—About 200,000 rings (to fit the rifling) for shells entirely lost.....	56,250 lb.

Total 236,250 lb.
The weight of brass lost will be 105 tons and 1,050 pounds, making with the above mentioned 318 tons a total of 433 tons 1,050 pounds, say 430 tons. The copper in the brass used by Germany and Austria-Hungary forms seventy-two per cent. of this metal. The total need of copper for the above mentioned weight of brass is therefore $430 \times 0.72 = 309$ tons 2 cwt. These 309 English tons each day make in round numbers 112,000 tons a year.

To face such a need of copper Germany has, of course, her accumulated stores. But these are not inexhaustible unless uninterruptedly renewed. She has, too, the importation of metal through neutral countries. In time of peace Germany produces, on an average, 26,000 tons of copper. This output can be increased, but not indefinitely. At the utmost we do not think it could be increased by forty per cent. Let us admit, however, that Germany can produce 36,000 tons.

It is said that Austria produces 4,000 tons of copper yearly. This is highly problematical. Indeed, the production of Austria might, in all likelihood, be estimated at nothing. However, admitting 4,000 tons, we get a total output for both Empires of 40,000 tons a year.

Their annual need of copper for the actual war will then be $112,000 - 40,000 = 72,000$ tons—that is, about 7,200 railway wagons, 360 trains of 20 wagons each.

THE 42-CM. GERMAN HOWITZER.

In a letter to the London Times of March 10 Major Gen. Desmond O'Callaghan gives some interesting information concerning the 42-cm. German howitzer, used at Antwerp and in all probability at Liège, Maubeuge and Namur. General O'Callaghan quotes from a Belgian artillery officer, and speaking of the skepticism of General De Guise, Belgian army, says: "He plainly told me he did not believe in the existence of such a weapon, as there was no official evidence of its being part of the enemy's armament. It was not long, however, before he was enlightened. A few weeks later the commander of the Fort de Wavre-Sainte-Catherine was able to send him the base of one of these large shells that had fallen on the fort; its measurement showed that it was 42-cm. in diameter. General De Guise showed it to me himself, and many others of my brother officers saw it at the 'Quartier Général de la Position' in Antwerp. A colonel of the French garrison artillery who came to Antwerp with the Creuzot 12-cm. howitzers could hardly believe his eyes when he was shown the palpable proof of the existence of a weapon unknown to the French artillery officers. I am certain that in Austria and Germany only a few privileged persons were in the secret."

A second lieutenant of the British Intelligence Corps reports having seen in Antwerp, the day before it was evacuated, the base of a shell which he estimated at eighteen inches in diameter which had been fired into the city about two days previously. It covered the seat of an ordinary chair. Colonel Seely, who was also present, estimated the diameter at eighteen inches. An English gentleman, reporting what he heard when traveling in Germany, says: "The transport of the 42-cm. howitzers required (as I suppose all great guns do) railway carriages of special construction, distributing the weight over the permanent way through a multiplication of axles. The bedding of these howitzers when in position for firing was said to be plaster of paris, which I was told would harden in two hours, much faster than cement concrete. A full-sized illustration of the shell was exhibited in several shop windows for a few days, and then confiscated by the police."

"My correspondent," concludes General O'Callaghan, "gives a rough sketch of this shell, which shows two driving bands and a front steady band, adds that each charge was said to cost 39,000 marks (\$9,750), that the howitzers were undoubtedly made by the Krupp firm, and that when war broke out none of these had been issued, and only a few, it was generally said three, were ready at the factory, but these were issued and despatched to Belgium. As their issue was a surprise to the army, the gunners were as yet ignorant of their use, and they were served entirely by Krupp's artificers. One of the directors of that firm, in a speech reported in the German papers, my informant tells me,

congratulated his country (and incidentally his firm) on the achievement of these howitzers, which, he said, besides saving valuable time in the prosecution of the war, had saved, and would continue to save, thousands of German lives; and, referring to a doubt that had been expressed as to their durability, said, 'There are not fortresses on earth to wear out one of our great mortars.'

"The main cause of disbelief in this big howitzer has been the knowledge that it must be provided with a solid platform, and that bolts for holding down the mountings to the platform must be in situ when the time came for its use. My correspondent suggests that plaster of paris, which would dry very quickly, was used for the construction of these platforms instead of cement concrete, and that this material might readily be reinforced with metal bands, stones, etc. Engineers will be able to judge better than I of the value of this solution. During a visit to France during the last three days I have been informed that the German engineers carry with them a quick-drying cement—probably plaster of paris—with which platforms for large pieces of ordnance are readily made, and from which firing can be carried out after a few hours.

"I think it will now be conceded that the 42-cm. very real existence would appear to be established, and incidentally it would seem that, although it may have originally been designed in the Skoda factory, its construction was entrusted to Messrs. Krupp."

THE GERMANS AND ENGLISHMEN AS FLIERS.

A correspondent of the London Times argues at length that Englishmen are superior to the Germans as knights of the air, saying:

"For the prime reason of all, I think we must go back to our old friend Froissart, who, writing in the chivalrous days of Edward III. and the Black Prince, lamented that it was impossible to teach the German Knights the principles of true Knightliness. Apparently they were good enough fighters, but they were not sportsmen. Something of the kind seems to be the trouble to-day. The German is pertinacious, he is brave in a stolid, enduring fashion, and he is soundly scientific, but he lacks dash, and above all he lacks a sense of humor; therefore if he cannot see a good logical reason for fight, such as defending a fixed position or attacking in mass in proper military formation his natural inclination is to go home and stop there. It does not appear that he gets any sporting satisfaction out of fighting for fighting's sake, and he cannot see anything funny in 'taking on' a fighting force superior in quantity or quality to his own."

"On the other hand, all over the world the success of the British soldier, thanks to the sporting spirit of the British officer, has been very largely due to the fact that the humor of pulling himself and his friends out of a palpably absurd position appeals to him. Recollect that the British officer comes of a curiously mixed race, chiefly descended from the Norman pirates who came over with William the Conqueror, who were half Scandinavian and half French; also that there is a strong Norse strain in the population of many parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and that the Celtic peoples of Scotland and Ireland are born fighters, with a predilection for raiding in reference to scientific mass fighting, and you get some kind of understanding of why the 'lone hand raid' appeals to the British flying man and not to the German, whose whole tradition for centuries has been wrapped up in mass fighting."

"Yet another reason is that the German has never been a horseman. Barring the Uhlans, who are really

a species of mounted infantry scouts, one never hears of German cavalry doing anything in the wars of the past as one used to hear of Moorish horsemen or Saracen Knights or Polish lancers or Cossack irregulars or Kellermann's and Murat's French light cavalry or cuirassiers, or our British light and heavy cavalry brigades in the Crimea. To the German the horse is a vehicle, not a companion, in sport and in war. Whoever heard of Germans riding to bounds? Consequently the German has never developed 'hands' in the horseman's sense, and it is always the good horseman who makes the best flier. As a minor proof, the Australians, who are a race of horsemen, have supplied us with an altogether unduly large number of first class aeroplane pilots."

WEAKNESS OF ZEPPELINS.

(From a Correspondent of the London Times.)

The wrecking of two Zeppelins during the past week serves to emphasize the weaknesses of these huge machines, which in their proper place are by no means to be despised. In steady winds of quite respectable power a Zeppelin can hold its own, but squalls have always been fatal to this type of aircraft, whether in the air or on the ground. It must be remembered that the modern Zeppelin is about 500 feet long and only forty-five deep at its maximum diameter, so that it takes hundreds of men to hold it on the ground if there is any wind blowing. The framework is composed of the lightest possible aluminum lattice girders held together by aluminum nuts and bolts. After anything like a rough handling it is necessary to spend days, and even weeks, in overhauling this girder work, straightening out buckled ties and webs, and replacing bolts that have broken or sheared off owing to the twisting and bending strains set up by the 'working' of the ship as she plunges, for, owing to her tremendous length, the leverages set up between one end, which is struck by a gust in one direction, and the other end, which is perhaps being pushed in another direction altogether, are tremendous.

Also it must be remembered that when a Zeppelin, or any other airship for that matter, goes aloft its lifting capacity is so adjusted that it is very little lighter than the air it displaces. Consequently if it runs suddenly into a storm of rain or snow the large surface of the envelope is quickly loaded with so much water that the machine becomes heavier than air and begins to sink. Then it is necessary to drop some of its load (generally water is carried as ballast) in order to lighten the ship, and at the same time it is forced upwards by its engines, somewhat as an aeroplane is elevated. But if the squall strikes it suddenly the load of water may be deposited on the surface faster than the ballast can be let out, and then, as when the L-I was wrecked in full view of the German fleet in the North Sea in 1913, the crew has to start throwing overboard everything movable—guns, ammunition, bombs, and even navigating instruments.

To add to the trouble, these snow, hail or rain storms are frequently preceded by what are known as "live squalls." In these the cold air accompanying the storm and the warmer air in the open sky form a kind of enormous "roller" of air, inside which the air currents often reach enormous speeds. If one of these squalls strikes a long and delicate structure like a Zeppelin all is over with it. The best it can hope for is that it may be forced to the ground and smashed on trees, which is better than having its back broken in the air and the internal gas-bags burst, so that it falls almost like a stone.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Russians insist that they took 125,000 prisoners at Przemyśl, while the Germans deny that the number exceeded 25,000 men, explaining the difference in part by the assertion that a large number of those counted by the Russians as prisoners were civilians.

The French lay great stress upon the importance of their capture of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. The victory is ascribed to the Alpine Chasseurs, the "blue devils of France," as they are called because of their blue bonnets and hunters' dress.

The fleets of three nations are concentrating their efforts for the capture of Constantinople, and three armies will soon be engaged in a campaign on shore. It is a century since such a combination has been seen.

It is estimated that the British lost more in the Neuve Chapelle fight than they did at Waterloo, where they killed and wounded amounted to 15,000.

The French battleships Suffren and Gaulois, which were badly damaged by the fire from Turkish batteries in the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by the allied fleet on March 18, have left for Toulon, a French naval base, to be repaired in drydock there, according to a special despatch from Athens.

An official statement from Petrograd, Russia, issued March 29, reviewing Russian naval operations against the Germans in the Baltic Sea, says: "Early in September the activity of our fleet in the Southern Baltic compelled the enemy to modify his plan and concentrate his chief efforts upon operations by submarines. Nineteen of these attacks were made in two months, but only one was successful. Enemy submarines suffered considerably. Our fleet has developed intense activity along the enemy's coast. Details of the operations cannot be published yet, but the enemy suffered heavy losses in fighting units and has been seriously impeded in the operations along his own coasts by the loss of a number of transports with munitions."

The Secretary of the British Admiralty on March 20 announced that there is every reason to believe the German cruiser Karlsruhe was sunk in the neighborhood of the West Indies at the beginning of November and that those of her crew who were rescued reached Germany early in December by the steamship Rio Grande, which had been acting in concert with the Karlsruhe.

It is officially reported that the Dutch steamer Medea, of 1,235 tons, flying the Dutch flag, with a Dutch crew, and the words "Medea of Amsterdam" painted in large letters on her side, was stopped by the German submarine U-28 off Beachy Head March 25. The captain was ordered to send a boat with the ship's papers to the submarine. The crew was ordered into the boats and the ship was sunk by gun fire. The return of the ship's papers was asked for but refused. The crew was brought to Dover by the British destroyer Teviot.

The small, British passenger steamship Vosges was sunk March 27 off the Cornish coast by gun fire of a German submarine. The Vosges was under fire for

more than two hours. In addition to her chief engineer, who was killed, two officers and two of the crew and a woman passenger were wounded. By skilful handling the captain of the Vosges prevented his steamship from being torpedoed and the submarine opened fire on the ship with her guns. The vessel was getting away from the submarine when a shot hit her funnel and her speed was reduced. The captain ordered his passengers and crew into the boats. The captain says the submarine still kept up its fire, riddling the boats, and that it did not disappear until a patrol vessel, noticing the signals of distress from the Vosges, came on the scene. Soon afterward the Vosges sank.

Max Laubeuf, inventor and first constructor of submarines in Europe of the types now used by the French, British and German navies, lecturing March 27 before the Society of Civil Engineers, stated that to his certain knowledge the secret program of the German Admiralty last year was to have 300 submarines of the model of the famous U-20. The latest experiences indicate, in the opinion of Laubeuf, that submarines are not inferior to their task, but that Germany has not enough of them. Submarines must return frequently to their home ports, and Germany has not and never can have a sufficient number to start hostilities and to replace those that must return to port.

The United Service Gazette tells us that the Dardanelles attack has shown once again the advantage given to Britain by the adoption of the heaviest guns the world can yet produce as the primary ordnance of her battle-ships. Lord Fisher's big-gun policy has proved to be as useful for shore as for sea fighting, and has changed the theory of attacking forts as much as it has changed the practice of attacking fleets at sea by opening the battle at long range, and not closing until the enemy has been badly mauled. It was the superiority of the guns of the battleships which made it possible to attack the Dardanelles forts, as it was the superiority of the guns of Admiral Seymour's fleet which enabled him to reduce the forts of Alexandria, in Egypt, in 1882. The instances of modern fleets attacking land forts have been rare, and have been made possible only by the superiority of ships' guns.

Speaking of the heavy fighting around Neuve Chapelle the London Times asserts that the British attack on the morning of March 10 evidently came as an almost complete surprise to the enemy. It was admirably planned, was well prepared by terrific artillery fire, and succeeded in its immediate object. The result of the attack was to give a great fillip to the high spirits of the British army, and it aroused the warmest admiration in France and in Russia. The British casualties were even at first considerable, but the punishment inflicted on the foe reached a far higher point. The long lists of casualties among officers which are now arriving, to be followed by far heavier casualties among the rank and file, relate chiefly to the fighting on succeeding days. The Germans hurried up reinforcements from other parts of their line, and made desperate attempts to retake the important positions they had lost. Although they failed, they fought with great vigor and determination, and their counter attacks were only repelled at a heavy price. By their resolute response they just, and only just, saved themselves from the possibly larger consequences of the British victory.

The policy adopted of lowering the standard of height for British recruits has proved a success, it being found that these small men stand the necessarily rigorous training as well as, if not better than, the taller men, while their marching powers are excellent.

Field Marshal French's school of instruction for cadets is conducted on the principle of Mr. Squeers's Dotheboys Hall, for, after giving the cadets a lecture, the lecturer takes them into the trenches to show them how to apply under fire the lessons which he has taught them in the school room.

Some Frenchman noticed recently that the leaders of the music bands of the French artillery and engineering corps were not going to the front. He asked the reason why, and was informed that they were being held in reserve in order to fill vacancies occasioned by the killing or wounding of the music leaders in the infantry, all of whom have gone to the front.

Capt. Duncan Campbell, of the Black Watch, received many congratulations from the members of the House of Commons, to which he belongs, when he entered the chamber dressed in his uniform and with a bandaged arm as the result of wounds received in battle.

On the fair lips of British matrons and maidens the London Times tells us the phrase "khaki-man" has become something sacrosanct. It is pronounced with a reverent affection which "red-coat" never won. It implies at the present hour the whole sum of womanly devotion. And in certain circles it carries an added piquancy, because of the unwonted constitution of our new armies. The society man as private and non-commissioned officer is just sufficiently bizarre to be lionized in a manner impossible to his superior in other times. Then the soldier one met was an officer as a matter of course, and it would have been banal to insist upon his rank or even to mention it. One did not say, "We dined last night, one colonel, two majors, and three captains." Atrocious! But in these paradoxical days it is quite permissible to say, "Such a jolly dinner last night. Only think, one private, two corporals, and a color sergeant!" And the private who has to call his own son "Sir" on duty is a most exquisite rare bird to have met. Better still if he took one in to dinner.

A rabbi doing duty as chaplain among the Jews in the British army was deeply impressed by the whole-hearted unanimity with which the different religious bodies are working. Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist—all are as one. There is one form of service and the duties are divided among the chaplains irrespective of the particular communion which they represent. All work together in perfect harmony. At the front there is a fusion of creeds.

Mr. Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons that the new battleship Royal Sovereign will be solely fired by liquid fuel, like the four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class, sets aside the recommendations of the committee on oil fuel presided over by Lord Fisher. The First Lord finds that oil fuel is more plentiful and cheaper than when he last spoke on the subject, which was in introducing the Navy Estimates for 1914-15.

The London Truth charges that the British army is being robbed on the billeting contracts. "Insanitary houses, empty for years, with drains choked, are packed with troops from basement to attic. A £50 tenement is often let at £500 a year, and a £10 stable at £125, and with the spoils quartermasters, police officers, hotel keepers and unscrupulous property owners of all sorts are feathering their nests at a rate which is positively astounding."

A French writer, explaining the conduct of the war

on the part of the French thus far, says that "the French supreme command had not thought it advisable to embark upon important offensive operations. It has confined itself to local attacks, the main object of which was to hold in front of us as large a number of German corps as possible, and thus to hinder the withdrawal of the troops which to our knowledge the German General Staff was anxious to despatch to Russia. As a matter of fact, the numbers transported to the eastern front have been very moderate. Of the fifty-two army corps which faced us on the western front, Germany has only been able to take four and one-half corps for the eastern front. On the other hand, climatic conditions—the rain, mud and mist—were such as to diminish the effectiveness of offensive operations and to add to the costliness of any undertaken, which was another reason for postponing them. Still another reason lies in the fact that from now on the allied forces can count upon a steadily expanding growth, equally in point of numbers and units as of material, while the German forces have attained the maximum of their power and can only diminish now both in numbers and in value. These conditions explain the character of the siege warfare, which the operations have assumed during the period under review."

In the New York Tribune's Sunday Magazine Jules Bois, a well known French writer, reports that the war has resulted in a wonderful revival of religious spirit in France. "The France that prays!" he says. "It is the whole nation, everybody, rich and poor, high and low, united in a new religion. It is not a question of creed. This new religion is one in which all Frenchmen can stand together—in which I feel sure they will all stand together after peace comes once more to us. Just what it is is shown by something that happened not long ago somewhere on the battle front in the north of France: There had been an attack by the Germans on the French trenches. The enemy had been driven back. All about lay dying Frenchmen. Some of them were Catholics, some Protestants, some, probably, men who had never acknowledged belonging to any religion. The only clergyman to be found was a Jewish rabbi. He was asked to go among those dying men and minister to them in their last moments. He went. He knelt down beside them, one and all. Nobody stopped to think about his creed. He was a priest—that was enough. Not long afterward he, too, was killed. Perhaps, in his last moments, a Catholic priest knelt beside him. I do not know. That is our new France. I want Americans to know about it—Americans who think of us as a nation without faith, a land of frivolity and gaiety and cynicism and scepticism."

SINGLE LIST FOR ARMY PROMOTION.

Military Department, State of Oklahoma,
Office of A.G., Oklahoma City, March 22, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In considering the proposed change of policy in Army reorganization and promotion might it not be well to get an expression of views from all officers of the Army—selfish and unselfish alike and mercenary and patriotic ones. The writer like many others is wondering why single list for Army promotion is advocated?

If such a scheme is gotten up solely for equalizing promotion why should it not take in all branches of the Army: The Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department, etc.? Would there be equality in promotion in the Army if only certain branches were singled out to constitute the single list or by leaving out any one branch or corps?

What constitutes the Army of the United States? Is it the mobile Army alone or is the Coast Artillery included in it? From the latest tables of organization it is observed that an Infantry division of the mobile Army contains units and officers of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal troops, sanitary troops and other various staff corps and departments, and an Infantry division is a part of the mobile Army, and further that the Coast Artillery does not belong to the mobile Army; therefore, would it be fair to the Coast Artillery to leave it out of a list for promotion on which only officers of the mobile Army appear? Is it feasible and fair to all concerned to have two "single lists" for promotion: one for the Coast Artillery and the other for the mobile Army? And if all this is feasible and fair, can we expect in the future to have the up-to-date specialists we now have, or shall we not have Jacks-of-all-trades and Masters-of-none, or in other words a very mediocre Army?

Why did the Artillery Corps reorganize some years ago into Coast Artillery and Field Artillery? Was it because better Coast Artillerymen and better Field Artillerymen could be had by permitting officers to specialize, or was it because of promotion?

Can an expert Infantryman become an expert Cavalryman, Field Artilleryman, Engineer, etc., within the period of his active service? Can a Field Artilleryman become expert in the Signal Corps, Medical Corps, Infantry, Engineers and still retain his expertness in Field Artillery? Can the average business man become a university professor, an expert railroad man, an expert agriculturist, and an eye, ear and nose specialist within the short period of his life time? Why stop with a single list for the Army? Why not put the Army, Navy and Marine Corps all on one list?

If it is a physical impossibility for an expert Infantryman to become all this, will it be fair to this Infantry officer, who is one of the best in the Service in his particular line, to be passed over by his next junior who though not as good an Infantryman has tinkered with Signal Corps work or is an expert horseman? Will this proposed single list for promotion give us efficiency or not?

CHARLES A. THUIS, 1st Lieut., Inf.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 20, 1914, under the heading "Single List for Promotion," is given the proposed legislation which will be presented to the next Congress for consideration and attention. Article one of this bill reads, "Rank and eligibility to command in any grade of the Army below that of brigadier general, shall be determined by the length of continuous commissioned service as an officer of the Regular Army." * * *

I have always favored a single list for officers, provided this list was based upon an officer's actual service in either the Volunteer or Regular Army. If only service as an officer of the Regular Army is to be counted, such a provision would work a great hardship and loss of rank to all officers commissioned under the

Act of Feb. 2, 1901, who had volunteered during the war with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection.

Such a provision would, in my opinion, operate to defeat the bill, as it would be an injustice to those officers who had service prior to entry into the Regular Army. If my interpretation of this paragraph of the bill is incorrect, I would appreciate a correct interpretation, which would, I believe, relieve the minds of all officers with volunteer service and at the same time remove one great danger of opposition.

INTERESTED.

GROUNDING OF THE U.S.S. MICHIGAN.

U.S.S. Michigan, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,
March 20, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under the above title Mr. G. R. Putnam, Commissioner of the Bureau of Lighthouses, writes you an open letter which you publish in your issue of March 13. In this he says: "No information as to any defect in the aids to navigation in connection with the grounding of this vessel (the U.S.S. Michigan) has come to this office from any source other than the comment in your paper referred to. The Lighthouse Service widely publishes an invitation to mariners and others interested to give prompt information of all cases of unsatisfactory condition of aids to navigation. No suggestion that there was any fault in the aids to navigation at the time and in the vicinity referred to has been received from any navigator or from any other branch of the Government."

I commanded the U.S.S. Michigan when she anchored in thick weather, in shoal water, out of her reckoning, off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and grounded on a falling tide about daylight, Nov. 26, and I can only say that it is not my fault that no complaint has reached him as to aids to navigation in Chesapeake Bay. Before the court of inquiry, and court-martial which followed, the navigating officer and myself made statements under oath setting forth the facts. As no further action seems to have been taken by the naval authorities, I will relate some of the evidence and further facts to show my own good intentions.

The monthly reports of the keepers of Cape Henry Light, Cape Charles Lightship, and the Tail of the Horseshoe Lightship for November, 1914, which I introduced in evidence before both courts, show that, although the weather was so thick inshore that you could see much less than three miles (which is the limit), no fog whistles, sirens or submarine bells were sounding in any of these three expensive and important aids to navigation at the time in question. It was afterwards determined that the Michigan passed three and one-half miles from Cape Charles Lightship and yet we neither saw it nor heard its siren or submarine bell, for the simple reason that the weather was thick, and they were not sounding. These reports showed, for instance, that on Nov. 15, although a fog was recorded of twelve hours' duration, the whistles, sirens, and submarine bells of these same aids sounded only a part of the time and intermittently. I testified that prior to the grounding, I had concluded, from my experience with the buoyage in lower Chesapeake Bay, that it was in a demoralized condition, but that I, at least, expected to be able to rely on lighthouses and light vessels which had keepers.

To be specific: The Michigan came in from sea on the night of Oct. 27, 1914, proceeding to Tangier Sound for torpedo practice; passed the "35-foot Channel Light Ship" about 10 p.m.; backed out of shoal water; anchored till daylight; and reported by radio to Washington that the light ship was 200 yards to the eastward (viz., in the channel); none of the eight, channel, occulting gas buoys were lighted, and gas buoys Nos. 15 and 16, at the north end of the channel, were missing entirely.

On the night of Nov. 13, 1914, the Michigan came into Hampton Roads from sea, and found two of the gas buoys in the 35-foot dredged channel between Hampton Roads and Lynnhaven Roads out of position, one being in the middle of the channel, and we anchored in Hampton Roads near Gas Buoy 3A, near the entrance to the channel to Norfolk, the weather being hazy, and few aids showing. The engines were disabled for repairs, and next morning we found ourselves in bad with other ships of the fleet when they came in because the buoy was 250 yards, eighty degrees true from its proper position, and so were we. This had a tendency to make me more careful. These buoys were reported out of position.

Later (Jan. 15, 1915), we found buoys No. 6 and No. 9 in the same dredged channel out of position, but these buoys are difficult to maintain.

One of the charges on which I was court-martialed, and found guilty, was that I did not "set a course for, and take advantage of an important aid to navigation, to wit: the gas buoy to the southward and eastward of, and distant eight miles from Cape Henry, Va." It is, of course, immaterial that I showed that the flagship Wyoming reported this buoy 2,100 yards out of position on Sept. 30, 1914, and that it remained so until a month after the Michigan took the ground.

With about two hundred million dollars worth of our naval vessels operating around Chesapeake Bay in spring and autumn target practice each year, with only a few feet at the most under their keels, it should not be a question of economy in coal and oil on light vessels or at light stations (which I fear it is) in the operation of sirens and submarine bells in thickish weather.

My friend Putnam, whom I have known for about thirty years, seems so well satisfied with the aids to navigation in lower Chesapeake Bay that I hate to seem peevish, but he ought to know me well enough not to accuse me of silence, because that is not one of my many failings. Mr. Putnam was an assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, on a modest salary, when he and Mr. Conover, of the Lighthouse Service, helped a bill through Congress transferring the Lighthouse Service from the control of the Navy and the Engineer Corps of the Army to civil control, which civil control happened to mean prosperity for Messrs. Putnam and Conover, Mr. Putnam becoming its head, a position occupied heretofore by a rear admiral in our Navy. Knowing how sensitive our people are to military vs. civilian control of public utilities, I merely mention this rather timidly.

I have endeavored to help my friend Putnam maintain the Lighthouse Service in an efficient condition by reporting any shortcomings I thought I saw. I am sorry that he has smoked me out, but a court-martial composed of my brother officers sentenced me to lose twenty numbers, which would have finished my career had not the Navy Department reduced it to five, and I

had hoped my bad luck had been forgotten, but he has raked up my past. As a taxpayer (income tax), even if not as a naval officer, I feel that I have a right to expect all the aid possible from aids to navigation.

A. P. NIBLACK, Capt., U.S.N.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE ANVIL CLUB.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1915.

From: Captain Yap. To: Lieut. Tack Hammer.

Dear Tack: On leave and away from you fellows I like you better. Being a little homesick, here goes for chat.

Seeing the big men in action is interesting. To me it is like some of our maneuver exercises where the K.O. is supposed to know what it's all about and everybody else is guessing. Maybe that is why discipline means (blind) obedience to so many of us. I was reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 6, the other day in the hotel lobby, when a big soldierly man whom I felt I ought to know, asked me if I was in the Army. I told him yes, that I was Captain Yap, of the Regular Infantry. He introduced himself as Terence Mulvaney, late of the British army. Our chat was about as follows:

Captain Yap: You have the same name as Kipling's Mulvaney?

Mulvaney: I am the same Terence Mulvaney that Kipling left bossing a gang on the embankment of an Indian railroad. It's this way, sor, with me old friends away and Dinah Shad keeping me under her eye, me mind turned to many things. I asked myself why should the man who told of me doins be enjoyin' an estate in England whilst I who did them things was wasting me military knowledge in teaching a black gang to keep step and quit screechin' whilst they carried dirt. Sor, I determined to embody me military experiences in a book of applied tactics. It would be a new idea to have a man write a book on tactics who wrote of what he himself had handled. At present, Dinah Shad and me are taking a tour around the world on the profits of that book. Me royalties tell me that I am an author and a military authority.

Captain Yap: Mr. Mulvaney—

Mulvaney: Private Mulvaney, if you please, sor. I am told you had only one private left after your war and I am by way of rankin' with him.

Captain Yap: Well, here is an article on page 726 of our ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, headed "Tangle in Army Legislation"; I would like for you to read it, and tell me as a military authority how it strikes you.

Private Mulvaney: Wid pleasure, sor. Well, now I see you have the usual triangle, the Secretary, the Senator and the General Staff; and as usual they agree as to the general principles, but split when it comes to the methods. Captain, this takes me right back to India. Many is the times I have had the same general principles as me colonel and me variations as to methods has landed me in the guard house. A principle is a theory and a method is a way of doin' it. A principle never discommoded anyone until, by way of a method, it started a ruction. Here is another old friend, "a definite military policy." That sounds foine and niver starts trouble till you try to decide whose military policy you will use. Of course, even a recruit gets himself a military policy as soon as he goes for duty.

"All military experts." There we have big trouble, sor. A military expert is by the way of bein' a party with a definite military policy for every military thing and wid no rale power of carrying out any military policy as regards doin' any military thing. Take me frien' Bobs. They send him to Africa. He has no definite military policy. He looks things over and says, Mount all the men you can and send them around one end of the enemy's line, while the rest of us will look after the front of them. Then he has his tea and the war is soon over. Bobs was a sensible man. All the definite military policy you need is just to be sensible.

Captain Yap: How would you advise us to be sensible?

Private Mulvaney: It's this way. Here is Secretary Garrison and Senator Chamberlain, they are both sensible men and they want to get something done. They go to the military experts in Simla, Washington I mean, for advice and thin the experts make them believe they have a bewilderin' job on hand, "which requires intense, prolonged, and comprehensive consideration before a final conclusion could be reached." "If we are to have a bill which proposes at one time to embrace the entire subject of military policy and makes legislative provision with respect thereto, it prevents a subject calling for the greatest amount of time, concentration and wisdom that those responsible for it can possibly give it."

Captain, your military experts have staggered two sensible, willing gentlemen into believing that this subject can only be handled by military experts. Now a sensible man eats when he is hungry. He provides the food and never troubles his head about all the things his digestive apparatus will do with it. His only duty is to provide good food and let the experts use it. The more he tries to direct them the sicker he will be.

Now suppose some fine morning Mr. Garrison asks Mr. Chamberlain to drop in for a chat and to settle military preparedness. Being comfortably seated, Mr. Garrison rings the bell for the Chief of Staff. He says, Chief, have we a well proportioned Army? The Chief says, Yes, but it lacks size. Mr. Garrison says what size should it be to defend the country? The Chief says, basing on the infantry, we should have a reserve of 1,000,000 infantry and the rest in proportion to that as our Field Service Regulations provide. Mr. Garrison says how many infantrymen would you want to train each year; and the Chief says 100,000. Each infantry regiment can train 1,000 a year, so we would need 100 regiments of Regular Infantry. Mr. Garrison says, Senator, suppose we just double the Regular Army all around and set it to work training reservists. The Senator says that's something the Senate and House can comprehend and Mr. Garrison, may I suggest that you direct the Chief to draw up plans so that enlistments and discharges of men will be so arranged that the Regular Infantry will train and discharge 100,000 men and 2,000 second lieutenants, each year, and that the rest of the Regular Army will train the proper quota each year to go with that. Mr. Garrison says, Chief, make a note of these points and present me with a plan for doing it, that I can understand the first time I read it. This day, ten days from now, Chief, and don't forget the Coast Artillery. The Senator says he thinks that will settle the matter and everybody goes back to work.

You see, sor, a real expert cares little for what is to be done, but his rank as an expert depends on how it's done. A sensible man cares little how it's done so long as he gets the results he wants.

I take it your Secretary of War is picked out to be

sensible and say what shall be done and your General Staff is picked out to do it according to the customs and fashions made and provided for like cases. A sensible Secretary for War should never try to be a military man; and an Army Staff man should never try to use sense that is not worn hand smooth by Army customs.

Well, Tack, write me the news. The less I see of you fellows the more I like to hear from you. Show this letter to the Anvil Club. I bet it will make them jobber.

Yours,

A. YAP.

IMPORTANCE OF CAVALRY IN MODERN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In these days of new and strange inventions for use in warfare, and especially in view of the great success of autos and motors on the fine roads of Europe; also of the great efficiency in scouting of the taube and the aeroplane; followed after the great battles of last August by the tedious struggle in the trenches, the mounted troops have been seldom heard of.

In this connection most interesting is the interview just granted the American war correspondent, Frederick Palmer, by Sir John French, the British commander, for it establishes the fact that it was the cavalry that saved the British section of the Allies' battle-front from defeat; thus stopping the German advance to the Channel ports, and the invasion of England, with all its dire consequences, not only to England but to France, Belgium, Russia and the cause of the Allies.

"What were the most important contributing factors making your retreat from Mons secure against overwhelming odds?" Sir John was asked.

"The dogged tenacity of our little regular army, which contested every foot of the ground as we fell back," was the answer. "Next in importance was the work of our cavalry in its aggressiveness and alertness in preventing the cavalry of the enemy from getting around us. Our cavalry established a decided superiority over that of the enemy, which was of vital assistance."

"And what to you was the most critical moment of all your campaign in France?" was the next question put to Sir John French.

One would not have been surprised if he had said when his reserves were practically exhausted in the battle of Ypres and Armentieres to save the channel ports. His answer: "In the retreat from Mons at Le Cateau. We were in the open country, in a very dangerous position, and the German ambition for the annihilation of our little army might have been realized if our cavalry had not been equal to its task of covering the flanks of our steady disciplined regulars."

Thus we see that despite all the wonderful howitzers or other new guns and devices of the Twentieth Century, the cavalry arm has not lost its usefulness. And perhaps history may show that at this critical time referred to by Sir John French, it decided the ultimate result of this great world war.

CENTAUR.

VALUE OF CITIZENSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to suggest with your approval that every officer and soldier in the Army should acquire, if he does not already possess, the rights of citizenship. Every man retains his rights of citizenship when he enlists or accepts a commission, if he does not give it up, or if he does not gain citizenship elsewhere. To make this effective he must register or declare his intention of residence.

I have to-day a case in point. A feeble old man with five excellent discharges, the first for service in the Civil War, having a dependent family applies to the Associate Charities of Clark county, Wash., for help. They hire a wagon and send the man and his family to Portland, Ore. The Associate Charities here hire a wagon and send the man and his family back to Vancouver. To-day he is sent back here a second time. Not being a citizen of either Washington or Oregon, he cannot be sent to the State Soldiers' Home of either state. Neither could he have gained citizenship in either state while serving as a soldier. But he would have had a right to acquire citizenship an hour before he enlisted or an hour after. Neither has he ever become a member of the G.A.R. I found, while a commandant of a soldiers' home, that a large proportion of Civil War soldiers are not G.A.R. men.

Many officers complain to me that they have no influence, having neither push nor pull. I tell them that without citizenship they are men without a country. An Oregon judge has just told me that that is the misfortune of my man with five discharges. He has been all of his life a mere mercenary soldier.

T. M. ANDERSON.

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It will be remembered that General Sheridan as a military observer accompanied the army of King William in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. At West Point in 1884 he related to me the following incident: During the ceremony attending the surrender of the French army at Sedan, while riding with the headquarters staff, there occurred a momentary halt in the column, which left General Sheridan sitting on his horse in front of a German regiment drawn up in line. During the delay an officer stepped from the ranks, approached, saluted, and addressing him in English, said, "General Sheridan, I served under you, sir, in the American war," and named the regiment and command in which he had served.

The General also remarked that he saw Emperor Napoleon drive out to meet King William at a house outside of Sedan to arrange the terms of surrender, and saw Bismarck come out of the King's quarters, approach and salute the Emperor, as he sat in his carriage.

Clarksburg, W. Va.

HENRY HAYMOND.

The Montana Independent of March 24, 1915, tells us that "Lieutenant" Rodney Wellington Hey, whose operations in Montana at Billings, Missoula, Helena and Butte have been extensively reported, has turned up again, this time in Spokane, where he is busily engaged at his old scheme of founding an "American College of Military Sciences!"

The present war in Europe is focusing the attention of the construction departments of all the navies of the world upon the best methods of building war vessels. Many new ideas will doubtless result. In this connection it is interesting to note that the invaluable services, not only to the American Navy, but to the world, of Chief Constr. David W. Taylor are continuing to receive well deserved recognition abroad. The Shipbuilding and Shipping Record, one of the best authorities on marine engineering, has the following to say editorially: "The recent appointment of Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor to the position of Chief Constructor of the American Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, has given great pleasure to his many friends on this side of the Atlantic. No American of recent years has made his name so famous in scientific shipbuilding circles as Taylor has, and this recognition of his worth is recognized as being the reward of exceptional merit and ability. Our pleasure in his promotion is mingled with regret, as he will no longer be able to devote himself to the work of scientific investigation which he has so long carried out at the Washington experimental basin. He has been an indefatigable worker in this sphere, and has thrown light on many subjects in connection with the resistance and propulsion of ships. His comparatively recent book, 'The Speed and Power of Ships,' is the most valuable contribution to the subject of ship resistance which has ever been made. The influence of his experimental work is also shown in the design and performances of the latest American warships. If the records of the trials of warships built a few years ago be compared with those of recent date a remarkable advance in the standard of performance will be observed. This change has been brought about, to a large degree, if not altogether, by his scientific investigations. We trust that amid the many duties connected with his new position he will still find some time to continue his scientific work, and occasionally at least contribute to the steadily growing literature on the subject of ship resistance and propulsion."

On board the new Argentine battleship *Moreno* in Annapolis Roads on March 29 President Wilson delivered an address at a luncheon given in his honor by Dr. R. S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador. Technically the President was on foreign soil while he was on this craft, which was recently completed at Camden, N.J., and is one of the great superdreadnoughts of the world. In closing his speech, which sought to express the growing understanding of the South American people by the citizens of the United States, the President said: "I want to congratulate you upon the completion of this ship and upon all that she stands for in the way of reciprocity between ourselves and the great country you represent, and I want to express my feeling as President of the United States that we are rapidly approaching a day when the Americas will draw together as they have never drawn together before, and that it will be a union, not of political ties, but of understanding and of mutual helpfulness." As the *Mayflower*, carrying the Presidential party, neared the Naval Academy the training ship *Reina Mercedes* began firing the required salute, which was answered by the *Mayflower*. Rear Admiral Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, accompanied by his aids then paid an official visit to the President. From the time of the President's arrival soon after noon until his departure for Washington at seven in the evening his attention was given to ceremonials and recreation. He paid a purely informal visit to the Naval Academy Tuesday afternoon and played golf on the Academy links with P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N. At the President's request there was an entire absence of ceremony, except the exchange of salute. Secretary Daniels and Captain Galindez also came ashore, but spent their time calling on Superintendent Fullam and walking about the grounds. The party on the *Mayflower* left Annapolis harbor in the evening.

In a highly eulogistic review in the April North American Review of the recently published work by Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S. Vols., entitled, "The Present Military Situation in the United States," Frederic R. Coudert makes a little slip that may lead some people astray in estimating the military strength of this country. He says that extracts from the report of the Secretary of War show that on June 30, 1914, our mobile Army contained 4,701 officers and 87,781 men. This statement if not corrected would give the impression that with the addition of the Coast Artillery the Army numbers more than one hundred thousand men. As a matter of fact, the mobile Army, when deduction is made for the non-mobile Coast Artillery troops (17,947) and the staff, technical and non-combatant troops (20,966) numbered under 52,000 enlisted men as late as last November. Though Coast Artillery troops sometimes do infantry work they are not part of the mobile Army which consists of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. The Chief of Staff reported last November that, according to the latest reports, the actual strength of the Army, counting all branches, was 4,572 officers and 88,444 enlisted men, a total of 93,016, which was nearly 8,000 men below the authorized strength. Mr. Coudert regards this book as "the most sober and significant publication" he has yet seen on the subject of our military condition, and he bespeaks for it a wide reading. The work was reviewed in our issue of Feb. 27, page 809.

A correspondent says: "In your last issue, touching upon the 'muzzle' that is applied to officers, you have struck at the root of an evil that has stifled healthy discussion, sapped the morale of the Services, and kept the public even more deeply steeped in ignorance than it otherwise would have been. Captain Gabriel, speaking of the French navy, puts it well. Those competent to shed light on important and difficult matters are practically deprived of the right of free speech, while the country remains in a fool's paradise. Everyone recognizes the propriety of forbidding the exposure of confidential matter. Beyond that it is nothing less than criminal for officers to be deprived, as they are, of the right of public discussion and criticism. Let them be permitted to discuss and criticize, and let each be responsible for his utterances. We are now in a position where, should an incompetent or fence building Secretary desire to put through Congress pet schemes, no matter how harmful to the Service, if surrounded by a few time-serving favorites, he can present arguments to Con-

gress unrefuted by the Service. Congress has no efficient means of getting the truth except from those named by the Secretary."

Capt. B. T. Simmons, 17th Inf., and Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., have been selected by the Secretary of War to fill the vacancies in the grade of major in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. Captain Simmons will report in the near future, while Captain Brown does not join the regiment until some time in May. Both officers speak Spanish fluently and are especially qualified for the service. Both at Santiago and in the Philippine insurrection Captain Simmons distinguished himself. Captain Brown won laurels in the Chinese relief expedition, during the Boxer rebellion, in the battle at Tientsin, China. Captain Simmons's detached service consists of a three years' tour of duty on the General Staff, while that of Captain Brown consisted of one year and nine months as major of the Philippine Scouts, for which he was commended by General Bell. In filling the vacancy the General Staff submitted a preferred list of eligibles for the detail, from which the Secretary of War made his selection.

Charles E. McElheny, who said that he was an advertising solicitor, fifty-five years old, of 880 Amsterdam avenue, New York city, was held in \$500 bail for examination March 27 by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money by representing himself as a lieutenant colonel of the 10th Regiment, National Guard. He was arrested March 26 in the offices of the New York Edison Company. In McElheny's possession the detectives found a subscription paper, at the top of which was a letter signed by Major A. W. Nugent, of the 10th, introducing "W. J. Bennett." From the names the police found Andrew D. Howe, a stationer, of 89 Fulton street, who said that on Feb. 10 McElheny went to his store and received a five-dollar subscription, asserting that he was an officer of Company G, of the 10th. Capt. Albert C. Bogert, of Company G, submitted an affidavit stating that McElheny was not an officer of the regiment.

Pay Dir. T. H. Hicks, U.S.N., general storekeeper at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has for seven months been working on a standard catalog of naval supplies. When completed it will probably be one of the most comprehensive works of this character that has ever been published, and it is thought that it will be of inestimable value in reducing the expenses of maintaining a minimum stock of supplies at all the yards. The catalog will cover the whole range of supplies and materials used afloat and ashore. It will show the dimensions and specifications of each article carried in stock and the entire list of sixty-five classes. It is the intention of the Department to standardize the qualities and the sizes of all items, and by this means reduce the minimum quantity of supplies that are required at the yards and on board ships. The comprehensiveness of the work is shown by the fact that there will be about 40,000 items in the book.

The commissioned officers of the Maryland National Guard will assemble in the 5th Infantry Armory, Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1915, at four p.m., for the purpose of considering important matters pertaining to the Militia of Maryland. The commissioned officers of the 1st Infantry will hold a regimental assembly at the same place and upon the same date at two p.m. The C.O. of the regiment will preside. A public mass meeting will be held in the armory of the 5th Infantry April 9, 1915, at eight p.m., to which all citizens are especially invited for the purpose of being informed upon the state of our national defenses. This subject will be discussed by Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, member of Congress from Massachusetts. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland and the Hon. William L. Marbury will also address the meeting, more especially upon Maryland's part in the scheme of national defense.

The Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the U.S.S. *San Diego* and the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, has awarded a medal of honor and \$100 gratuity to Telesforo Trinidad, fireman, second class. At the time of the boiler explosion on board the U.S.S. *San Diego*, Jan. 21, 1915, Trinidad was driven out of fireroom No. 2 by the explosion, but at once returned and picked up R. E. Daly, fireman, second class, whom he saw to be injured, and proceeded to bring him out; while coming into No. 4 fireroom Trinidad was just in time to catch the explosion in No. 3 fireroom, but without consideration for his own safety passed Daly on and then assisted in rescuing another injured man from No. 3 fireroom. Trinidad was himself burned about the face by the blast from the explosion in No. 3 fireroom.

The State Department at Washington on April 1, 1915, received the first official notification of the drowning of Leon Chester Thrasher, an American citizen, in the British steamer *Falaba*, sunk by a German submarine, when messages arrived from Ambassador Page and Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, announcing the bare fact that Mr. Thrasher was reported to have been on the *Falaba*. The State Department cabled back to both officials to investigate to the fullest extent and report at once every fact regarding the attack on the *Falaba* and the death of Thrasher. No action can be taken by the U.S. Government nor any representations made to the German government pending this report.

It has been decided to order the Great Lakes Naval Militia vessels out for the annual cruise on Aug. 2, and the exercises will extend until Aug. 15. The fleet will rendezvous at Erie. The program has not been worked out, but in all probability shore leave will be granted at Buffalo, so as to give the officers and men an opportunity to view Niagara Falls. After rendezvousing at Erie the fleet will work back through Lake Erie and the Detroit River, probably as far as the head of the lakes. Target practice will be one of the main features of this

year's instruction. The time of the cruise has been extended so as to give the Naval Militiamen time to hold their annual target practice.

The Secretary of the Navy is giving considerable time to determining the question of letting the contract for the electric drive to be installed in the U.S.S. *California*. The lowest bidder for the contract has never taken much interest in the proposition for electrical equipment for battleships, and the Secretary is so much interested in making a success of this radical change in the method of propelling dreadnoughts that he hesitates to award the contract to a concern that is just in the experimental stages of this class of work. One of the concerns made a success of the electric drive for the *Jupiter*, and it is possible that he may give the contract to it, although its bid is not the lowest.

Aeroplane attacks on German submarines at Hoboken and Zeebrugge, Belgium, have been accomplished successfully, the British Admiralty announced on April 2 in the following statement: "Flight Sub-Lieut. Frank G. Andreae carried out a successful air attack on the German submarines which are being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp, dropping four bombs. Also, Flight Lieut. John P. Wilson, while reconnoitering over Zeebrugge, observed two submarines lying alongside the Mole and attacked them, dropping four bombs, with, it is believed, successful results. These officers started in the moonlight this morning. Both pilots returned safely."

Navy officers indulge in some criticism at the expense of the method of conducting the attack by the Allies on the Dardanelles. They suggest that the allied fleets should have been divided into relays of vessels, each of which would keep under such a constant fire some one of the Turkish forts so that its garrison would have no rest day or night, and would have no opportunity to repair the damage done during the bombardment. A shell dropped into one of the forts at intervals of, say, half an hour would accomplish this result without such an expenditure of ammunition as the Allies have indulged in in their present method of attack.

The War Department each year awards a trophy in every state to the Militia organization which obtains the highest figure of merit, provided that the organization succeeds in qualifying as second classmen, or better, at least seventy-five per cent. of its strength. Announcement has just been made that for the year 1914 in Vermont this trophy is awarded to Troop D, 1st Vermont Cavalry (the Norwich Cadets), of which seventy-five per cent. qualified as marksmen or better.

Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, of the Navy, has issued invitations for the closing exercises of the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Thursday, April 15, at eleven o'clock a.m. Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., is in command of the school. The Secretary of the Navy will deliver the school certificates and address the class. Surgeon General Braisted will speak, and the formal address will be delivered by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, of Charlottesville, Va.

Representative James S. Lloyd, of Missouri, has gotten unnecessarily excited because some one has informed him that Cadet Lewis Lloyd Smith, of La Belle, Mo., has been dropped from the Military Academy because he married Miss Helen Odor, of Canton, Mo. According to the reports of the War Department, Mr. Smith was found deficient in his studies, which explains why he was dropped, without reference to his marriage.

As a result of a recent examination of civilian candidates for probational appointment as second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., one candidate has been qualified, Mr. Oscar Otto Kuentz, of Wisconsin. Mr. Kuentz is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Since September, 1910, Mr. Kuentz has been employed on the Panama Canal. His present address is Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

In reply to questions as to his possible appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Secretary Garrison said: "I know nothing more about that than you. I only know what I have seen in the newspapers." "Do you intend to remain in the Cabinet as Secretary of War a week or a year?" inquired one of his callers. "I do," answered the Secretary.

France, Italy and Germany have extended recognition to the present government of Gen. Guillaume Sam, of Hayti. A loan of at least \$1,000,000 has been made to the Haytian government by European financiers, with the prospect, it is understood, of having the Haytian government permanently upheld by European gold.

The resignation of Naval Constr. G. S. Radford, U.S.N., has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, effective March 29. Constructor Radford leaves the Service to accept a flattering offer from an industrial concern. He entered the Navy July 28, 1903, and is a native of Michigan. He was last on duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

The presence of Rear Admiral Winslow in Washington April 2 created the impression that his visit is connected with the selection of a Chief of Operations. Since Secretary Daniels has had the matter under consideration Rear Admiral Winslow has been called to Washington on two occasions.

The 3d Battalion of the 14th U.S. Infantry, which has been on strike duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., for about six months, has been ordered to Fort George Wright, Wash.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel from March 26, 1915, by the retirement of Col. W. T. May on March 25, was born in Illinois July 10, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 12th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 18th Infantry, in February, 1891; was transferred to the 20th Infantry the following July, and was promoted captain of Infantry in July, 1898, and was assigned to the 20th Infantry Jan. 1, 1899. He was transferred to the 15th Infantry, July 21, 1903; was promoted major, 13th Infantry, in 1906; was detailed Adjutant General in 1907; assigned to the 3d Infantry in 1911. Colonel Hale was promoted lieutenant colonel, 26th Infantry, Sept. 6, 1911, and was transferred to the 17th Infantry Oct. 9, 1911. He was placed on the unassigned list Nov. 12, 1912. In May, 1898, he was appointed major and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and in August, 1899, he was appointed major, 44th U.S. Infantry, serving with that command in Philippine campaigns. During his early service Colonel Hale served on the frontier in South Dakota, and it was while he was on duty at Fort Bennett, 1887-90, that the trouble with Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux Indians took place. A force of Cavalry was ordered from Fort Bennett to arrest Sitting Bull and set out on the evening of Dec. 14, 1890, for his camp on Grand river. The next morning a lively fight took place, Sitting Bull was killed by the Indian police from the Standing Rock Agency, which had preceded the troops and his band was dispersed. The remnant of the band made its way south to Cherry Creek, and there joined a camp of ghost dancers, which Colonel Hale, then a lieutenant, had been sent from Fort Bennett to watch. The latter, at great personal risk, persuaded the Indians to remain until he could bring Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf., then in command at Fort Bennett, for a further parley. Captain Hurst and Lieutenant Hale returned next day to the camp, attended only by one enlisted man and two Indian scouts, and induced both bands, consisting of 221 men, women and children, to go peacefully to the post. Lieutenant Hale was placed in charge of the Sioux prisoners at Fort Sully, S.D., from January to June, 1891. In 1893 he was appointed aid to Gen. Wesley Merritt, and was with the latter in the Manila campaign of 1898. He was recorder of the board for the revision of small-arms practice and was one of the first members of the General Staff Corps, serving until June, 1906, and was then at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., until September in that year. Colonel Hale performed other tours of duty in the Philippines and served as Adjutant General, Department of the Mindanao, from 1907 to January, 1909, and subsequently as A.G., Departments of the Lakes and the Missouri. His last post of duty was at Eagle Pass, Texas, with the 17th Infantry. Colonel Hale has been assigned to command the 20th Infantry.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., retired, died of apoplexy at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., March 26, 1915. He was taken ill while walking and died without recovering consciousness. General Shaler was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23, 1843, and from April to August, 1861, served as a sergeant in the 12th Pennsylvania Infantry. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1863, and was graduated in 1867, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department the following July. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1874, captain in 1879, major in 1897 and colonel in 1904, and was retired in January, 1905, at his own request after forty years' service. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list Jan. 19, 1905, for Civil War service. General Shaler served as a member of the General Staff from August, 1903, to September, 1904. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Lieut. Col. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, "The Grove," Morris, Otsego county, New York, March 22, 1915. His remains were interred with full military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington on March 24. Lieutenant Colonel Quinby was born in New York state March 13, 1835. During the Civil War he served in the Volunteers in the 2d Colorado Infantry and in the 1st Colorado Cavalry from Sept. 5, 1861, to Nov. 18, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant, 15th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866; first lieutenant, March 28, 1866; transferred to 24th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866; transferred to 11th Infantry April 25, 1869. He was promoted to captain Dec. 21, 1880; to major, 1st Infantry, June 30, 1898; was retired for age March 13, 1899, and appointed lieutenant colonel, retired, April 23, 1904. Lieutenant Colonel Quinby is survived by a widow, four daughters, Mrs. C. A. Schumacher, Mrs. Fay Quinby Wallace, Mrs. George R. Greene and Miss Quinby, and one son, Mr. Ira Quinby. A second son, Mr. Eugene B. Quinby, died April 30, 1914.

Lieut. Antoine J. Corbesier, U.S.M.C., for more than forty years swordmaster at the United States Naval Academy, who had been on sick leave for some time, died at the naval hospital, in Annapolis, March 26, 1915. His connection with this important work at the Naval Academy began a half a century ago, and he was known to all the officers of the Navy. He received by special act of Congress on March 4, 1913, the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Corbesier was born in Belgium Jan. 22, 1837, and served in the army of Belgium before coming to America. Part of his work was to give the new midshipmen their first instruction in "settings up" and drill, and he was famous as an instructor in these lines. With the more advanced classes his work was that of fencing instructor, and no person was better known throughout the Service. Lieutenant Corbesier's wife died three years ago and they had no children. The naval cortege that escorted the remains of Lieutenant Corbesier from the Naval Academy Chapel to the Naval Cemetery, March 28, where they were interred, was a fitting tribute to the long, faithful and capable service that that officer had rendered the Academy, the Navy and the country as swordmaster of the Naval Academy. The funeral procession was composed of the Naval Academy Band, a firing company of marines, the chaplain and friends of the deceased, the honorary and active pallbearers, the regiment of midshipmen, the officers of the Naval Academy and the Superintendent. The honorary pallbearers were Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N.; Col. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N.; Profs. Paul Voinot, P. J. des

Garennas and Gaston Costet, of the Naval Academy. The active pallbearers were the fencing team of the Naval Academy. Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., officiated at the chapel and at the Naval Cemetery. A large number of civilian friends of the deceased attended the services at the chapel. Among the attendants from a distance were Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Col. Richard M. Thompson, both of whom had been taught swordsmanship in the Naval Academy by Lieutenant Corbesier, Mrs. Albert McNamee, niece of the deceased, her husband and daughter. The funeral cortege was commanded by Lieut. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N.

First Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 7th U.S. Cav., died at Camp Stotsenburg, Luzon, P.I., March 16, 1915. Lieutenant Rogers was born in New York Sept. 1, 1881, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1907, at which time he was assigned to the 11th Cavalry. Lieutenant Rogers was tried by G.C.M. at Trinidad, Colo., some time since on the charge of intoxication, was found guilty, and was sentenced to be placed at the foot of the lineal list of first lieutenants of Cavalry and to remain there for a period of one year. Lieutenant Rogers at the time was connected with the 11th Cavalry and stationed in the strike district of Colorado. He later went with his regiment to the Philippines.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U.S.N., retired, who revised the manual of physical drill in use in the Navy, died March 26, 1915, at his home in Newton, Mass. He was born in Lowell on June 9, 1839, and was appointed a chaplain in the Navy on June 2, 1868. He was retired for age in 1901.

Paymr. Walter L. Wilson, U.S.N., retired, died at a hospital in Norfolk, Va., March 31, 1915, after ten days' illness. Paymaster Wilson was a native of Charlestown, W. Va., where he was born July 16, 1871. He entered the Service March 15, 1894, and was retired May 4, 1908, for disability incident to the service. He leaves a wife.

The Navy Department on March 26, 1915, announced that 2d Lieut. J. D. Smyser, U.S.M.C., retired, died at Florence, S.C., Jan. 12, 1915. He was born in Pennsylvania March 31, 1848, and entered the U.S.M.C., March 21, 1870. He was retired May 1, 1878, for disability incident to the service.

Col. William Jay, a distinguished member of the New York bar, and an officer of the U.S. Volunteers during the Civil War, died at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 28, 1915, from heart disease in his apartments in the Greenbrier Hotel. Colonel Jay was appointed by General Wool as acting volunteer aide-de-camp upon his staff with the rank of first lieutenant, April 23, 1861; commissioned by President Lincoln as captain Aug. 28, 1861; brevetted major of U.S.V. Aug. 1, 1864, "for faithful and meritorious service in the field"; brevetted lieutenant colonel, U.S.V., April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee"; attached to the staff of Gen. John E. Wool, commanding Department of the East, April, 1861. Colonel Jay served with the Department of Virginia and at Fort Monroe until June, 1862, and with the Middle Department, 8th Army Corps, from June, 1862, to October, 1862; on the staff of Gen. George E. Morrell, commanding defenses of the Upper Potomac, as acting inspector, October, 1862, to January, 1863; on the staff of Gen. George G. Meade and Gen. George Sykes, commanding 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and on the staff of Gen. George G. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, January, 1863, to May, 1865.

Chief Gun. William H. Walker, U.S.N., retired, died at Las Animas, Cal., March 24, 1915. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed March 11, 1902, after a previous service as an enlisted man of nearly ten years. He was retired Feb. 1, 1910, for disability incident to the service.

Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, mother of Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C., died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1915.

Margaret Gray Johnson, daughter of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N., died at Guam, March 20, 1915, aged one year six months and sixteen days.

Mrs. Mary E. Murray, wife of Mr. M. J. Murray, of Boston, and mother of Ensign George D. Murray, U.S.N., died at Dorchester, Mass., March 18, 1915.

Mrs. Williston R. Clements, sister of Mrs. William H. Monroe, wife of Capt. W. H. Monroe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., March 19, 1915.

Mrs. Laura Virginia King, widow of Col. A. J. King, died a few days ago, and her remains were buried at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1915. Mrs. King was an aunt of the late Lieut. C. A. E. King, U.S.N., and of Lieut. R. L. Denig, U.S.M.C., Lieut. C. A. E. King, U.S.M.C., and Ensign C. T. Hull, U.S.N.

Mrs. Sara Wagner Carswell, wife of R. Stanley Carswell, president of the Standard Salt Company, of Baltimore, Md., died in Marine City, Mich., March 31, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Carswell had been traveling in the West for about six weeks. Mrs. Carswell was the daughter of the late Gen. Louis Wagner, an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War. She leaves also a brother, Capt. Harry S. Wagner, 17th Inf., U.S.A., and two sisters, Mrs. Catherine Cooper, of Mount Airey, and Mrs. William C. Marshall, of Germantown. She leaves no children.

Another military class for a cup presented by the Whitehall Club of New York city, has been added to the prize list of the Brooklyn, N.Y., horse show to be held April 15, 16 and 17 at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. The new event is entitled "Army Endurance and Control Ride," and is for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Establishment and the National Guard of the several states. The conditions of the contest are as follows: (1) Distance, fifteen miles on bridle path, Brooklyn; (2) observers to be stationed at several points en route to insure the full course being covered by the contestants; (3) time held, Saturday, April 17, starting 3 p.m. at Riding and Driving Club, finishing at same; (4) horse, no restrictions; (5) time, minimum one hour twenty minutes; maximum one hour forty minutes. All contestants finishing under and over to be disqualified. (6) Weight to be carried, minimum 225 pounds; (7) saddle, any military; (8) pack, pommel, slicker; Cante, blanket and shelter half, saddle bags; additional weight necessary to bring weight up to 225 pounds to be carried in saddle bags; (9) no arms or personal equipment required; (10) time to count fifty points, condition to count fifty points; (11) Service uniform, entry free. Entries close Thursday, April

8. There are other military events to be decided at the show, including those for officers' chargers, military mounts and jumping.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society have arranged for two large affairs to raise funds for carrying on the work of the society. On the afternoon of Friday, April 16, at half-past two o'clock, an auction bridge and five hundred card party will be held at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., in Building No. 32.

The spacious sail loft will be decorated with flags; the navy yard band will be in attendance, and appropriate prizes have been secured for each table.

On the evening of April 21 a dance will be given in the same place. It is earnestly hoped that the many friends of the Navy will co-operate in making both these parties social and financial successes.

Tickets at one dollar apiece may be secured for these affairs by application either by mail or in person from Lieut. R. P. Craft, U.S.N., Brooklyn Navy Yard; also from Mrs. R. H. Johnston, Mansion House, Brooklyn.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Francis A. Allen, U.S. Coast Guard Service, and Miss Bernice M. Lenoir were married March 25, 1915, in Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. S. P. Hall, of Oakland, Cal., announces the marriage of her daughter, Alice, to Lieut. Rapp Brush, 26th U.S. Inf., on the evening of Feb. 24, 1915, at her home in Oakland.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Ensign Harvey S. Haislip, U.S.N., to Mrs. Georgia A. Lewis, which took place at San Diego, Cal., March 11, 1915. Mrs. Haislip went to California to attend her son's wedding. Ensign Haislip is stationed aboard the United States battleship New Orleans.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Murrill Wagandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wagandt, to Ensign James Almond Saunders, U.S.N., son of the late James Saunders, of Lima, Ohio, took place March 27, 1915, in Baltimore, Md., at the home of the bride's parents, 1532 Mount Royal avenue. Only members of the families of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel Alford, of Towson, a cousin of the bride. The bride entered the drawing room escorted by her father, by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a gown of white silk crepe with touches of silver, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridegroom wore the full dress uniform of his rank. Mrs. Henry Savage Hancock, the bride's sister, accompanied her as matron of honor. Ensign and Mrs. Saunders left immediately after the ceremony for the South, and will make their temporary home at the navy yard at Charleston, S.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis S. Chessman, of 222 West Twenty-third street, New York city, announce the marriage on March 18, 1915, at their residence, of their daughter, Miss Ethel Nichols Chessman, to Lieut. Donald Meredith Beere, Field Art., U.S.A., now stationed at West Point. None except relatives and a few close friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Hugh Norris, of Philadelphia, and the announcement was delayed, owing to the severe illness of the bride's mother. Mrs. Beere's ancestry includes Robert Chessman, who arrived in England with William the Conqueror, and was a courtier at his Court, and also another of the same name, a courtier of Henry VIII. The first of the Chessmans in America arrived in 1638 and settled in New England. On the distaff side one of her ancestors was Col. Richard Nichols, sent over by the Duke of York in 1643, who was the first English Governor of New York, also Alexander Kneeland, a cousin of Sir William Wallace, whose descendant John Kneeland also settled in New England in 1630. Lieutenant Beere's ancestors have for 200 years been in military service here and abroad. Through his mother he descends from the Kidd, Fisher and Steelman families, the latter family at one time owning a large part of the New Jersey coast, including the land on which Atlantic City now stands. Mrs. Beere's father, Otis S. Chessman, is the American representative of R. Compagnone and Company, bankers, of Brussels, Belgium.

Miss Helen Underwood and Major Charles DeLano Hine, whose engagement was announced a few weeks since, were quietly married Saturday afternoon, March 27, 1915, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Pierce Grant, Montclair, N.J., by Rev. Wilson R. Stearly, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair. Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Grant, her brother-in-law. After a wedding trip Major and Mrs. Hine will reside in New York. Mrs. Hine is descended from prominent Kentucky families, being a daughter of the late Governor John C. Underwood and Drucilla Duncan Underwood, of Bowling Green; a granddaughter of Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, who represented Kentucky in the United States Senate with Henry Clay; and is a first cousin of Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. Major Hine, now a well known railway expert, is a Virginian, a graduate of West Point, and saw active service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He is a member of the Army and Navy clubs, Washington and New York; the Washington Country Club; the Railroad Club of New York, and the American Club in the City of Mexico.

Major and Mrs. William Gouverneur Ramsay, of 913 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del., and "Dalhousie," Guyencourt, Del., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Gouverneur Morris Ramsay, to Van Wyck Ferris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, of Roxbury Road, Garden City, N.Y., and grandson of the late Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., the third Chancellor of the New York University. Mr. Ferris is descended from the van Rensselaer, van Wyck, Schuyler, Douw and other prominent families of New York and New England. He is a real estate broker at No. 1 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

The wedding of Miss Catherine Birney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Birney, to Ensign James Hale Strong, U.S.N., will take place on April 15 at the home of the bride's parents in Washington. Mrs. F. M. Barker, of Chicago, will be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Marie Adams, Miss Lillian Birney, Miss Hazel Cox and Miss Josephine Newell, of Baltimore county, a cousin of the bride-elect. Little Miss Helen Varela and Miss Agatha Varela, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Varela and nieces of the bride-elect, and Miss Edith Gantz, another niece and

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Gantz, of Baltimore, will be the flower girls.

Mrs. Robert Stewart Smith, of South Negley avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jessie Cooper Smith, to Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st U.S. Inf., now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash. Mr. Armistead left March 31 for Vancouver, after a visit of several days in Pittsburgh.

The Washington Post for March 28 publishes a charming picture of Miss Harriet Conger, of Washington, D.C., whose engagement to Ensign Donald Wheeler Hamilton, U.S.N., was recently announced. The marriage will take place next autumn. Miss Conger is a sister of P.A. Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N., of Ensign Franklin B. Conger, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Aubrey W. Fitch, wife of Lieutenant Fitch, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Haynes, of Topeka, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Laura Elizabeth Haynes, to Mr. Charles Edson Manning, of Kansas City. The wedding plans will be simple, and the ceremony will take place during mid-June. News of the approaching marriage will be of interest in Army circles as Miss Haynes has traveled extensively each summer and has spent considerable time with her brother, Dr. James Haynes, of the 5th Cavalry. Miss Haynes has spent most of her life in Topeka. She was graduated from the local high school and later from Washburn College. Mr. Manning belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families of Missouri, and is a division traveling auditor of the Santa Fé Railroad.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Brown have arrived in San Francisco for the exhibition and polo tournament.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac D. De Russey are registered at the Hotel Powhatan, Washington, for a brief stay.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., are staying at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. Armistead Rust, wife of Captain Rust, U.S.N., has recently taken an apartment at the Lonsdale, in Washington.

Major and Mrs. David D. Porter have recently taken a cottage at Atlantic City, N.J., where they will spend the spring and summer.

Ensign and Mrs. Heister Hoogewerf are spending a month with Capt. and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerf at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Mrs. Charles P. Nelson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Nelson, U.S.N., returned to Philadelphia, Pa., on March 31, after a trip to the West coast.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Galbraith have given up their apartment at the Shoreham, in Washington, and taken a residence in R street for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. George R. Clark, wife of Captain Clark, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Clark have sent out invitations for a tea at their residence, 2136 Le Roy place, Washington, on April 8, from four until six o'clock.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., retired, finished his assignments as one of the lecturers of the New York city Department of Education on March 27, and has gone to his Bucksport (Me.) home for the summer.

Passengers on board the S.S. Patria sailing from New York for Marseilles on March 25 were Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, the latter's sister, Miss Josephine McClellan, daughter of Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., and Capt. and Mrs. John R. Edie.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S.N.A., was host at a luncheon in compliment to the officers of the Argentine battleship Moreno at Annapolis, Md., on March 30, and that afternoon also entertained at a reception in their honor.

The United Fruit liner Heredia, with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., among her passengers, rammed the stranded Leyland liner Parisian at the mouth of the Mississippi River March 27, then swerved and sank the small coasting steamer Weems. The crew of the Weems were rescued.

Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, U.S. Military Attaché at The Hague, received and escorted over the frontier of Holland last week a party of forty-seven Englishwomen and children who were en route from Brussels to London. The refugees represented all classes—nuns, governesses, domestics and commercial employees.

Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, who are now at their S street residence in Washington, have been extensively entertained since their arrival. They were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Zachariah H. Madison at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 24.

Among those giving dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on March 25, were Capt. and Mrs. Henry Wilson, Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., Major Elbert E. Persons, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Clark, the debutante daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark.

Capt. Robert Charles McDonald, M.R.C., U.S.A., who has been in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital at Budapest, Hungary, for the past five months, arrived in New York on March 25 on board the America, Italian Steamship Line. Captain McDonald was decorated with a medal by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna for distinguished services prior to his departure for this country.

The Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas gave a dinner of twenty-three covers at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 25. Among their guests were the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. Harry F. Hodges, Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Miss Ethel MacMurray and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edgar Jadwin.

President Wilson, as honorary president of the American Red Cross, laid the cornerstone at Washington, D.C., March 27, 1915, for the society's central headquarters, an \$800,000 marble home, which will be erected by grant of Congress and private subscription as a memorial to the women of the North and South who worked to alleviate the suffering of the Civil War. Ex-President Taft was the orator of the occasion; Miss Mabel Boardman, executive director of the society, gave the project's history; Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge spoke for his chief, whose Department will have charge of construction, and Associate Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, made an address. Chaplain Couden, of the House of Representatives, made the invocation, and Episcopal Bishop Harding, of Washington, pronounced the benediction.

Rear Admiral Blocklinger and Mrs. Blocklinger are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson and family are now located at 1903 Rowley avenue, Madison, Wis.

A daughter, Emily, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Rollin L. Tilton, C.A.C., U.S.A., at Honolulu, H.T., March 4, 1915.

A son, Robert George Cole, was born to the wife of Capt. Clarence Le Roy Cole, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 19, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Frank Taylor, U.S.A., retired, sailed from London on March 20, returning to the United States after an absence in England since May, 1914.

A son, Allen Capron Maybach, was born at Colon Hospital, Colon, R.P., March 20, 1915, to the wife of Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard E. Cummins, U.S.A., have returned to Nogales from a motor trip to Tucson, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McVey, and while there were extensively entertained.

Major G. H. Crabtree, 9th U.S. Cav., with his wife, three children and maids, is stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal. C. McG. Sweitzer, son of the late General Sweitzer, is also a guest at the Clark.

Surg. J. D. Manchester, U.S.N., who was recently detached from the U.S.S. Maryland, having finished his cruise, is attending the surgical clinics of the Drs. Mayo at Rochester, Minn., and Drs. Ochsner and Murphy at Chicago.

Mrs. Deborah Halsey Turnbull was granted a divorce in Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1915, from Lieut. Archibald Douglass Turnbull, U.S.N., in Court of Common Pleas, No. 1. Suit was instituted some time ago on the ground of desertion. The couple have one child.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at eight o'clock p.m. An original paper entitled "How It Commenced" will be read by the author, Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U.S.V.

Miss Virginia Gerhardt, after spending the winter in New York studying music, is with her parents, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, at Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z. To mark her return they held an informal reception and dance for the officers and ladies of the garrison. Special guests were Miss Devol, daughter of Gen. C. A. Devol, Q.M.C., and Miss Dickman, daughter of Colonel Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav.

Brig. Gen. Abram A. Harbach, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Harbach and Mrs. Otis, widow of Col. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., retired, have departed for the North, much to the regret of those whose friendship they made during their season spent at the Valencia. "It is consoling to believe," writes a correspondent, "that the esteemed trio will renew the pleasures they gave in St. Augustine."

Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d U.S. Inf., stationed in Honolulu, H.T., the past four years, has been assigned to the 11th Infantry, and will join that regiment in May. Mrs. Gibson, wife of Captain Gibson, who returned to the mainland last summer, is now in Baltimore, Md., under the care of Dr. William Baer, a specialist on knee trouble. Mrs. Gibson will join Captain Gibson at Douglas, Ariz., on his return to the mainland.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.V., is to go on an extended tour of the Orient. He will leave Buffalo, N.Y., on April 28, and his route is via San Francisco, Honolulu, Tokio, Kyoto, Kobe, Seoul, Mukden, Port Arthur, Tientsin, Peking, possibly Tsingtau, Hankow and Shanghai to Manila, where he will join his son. General Greene is well fortified with letters of introduction from the Japanese Ambassador and the Russian Ambassador and from many others of prominence.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Halleck Johnstone are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter, Beatrice Madeline, at their home, 863 Waller street, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Johnstone is a graduate of the class of 1907 from the U.S. Naval Academy, resigning in 1910 and accepting a position with the Electric Boat Company, constructors of submarines. Mrs. Johnstone will be remembered as Beatrice Beecher, of Port Townsend, Wash., and a granddaughter of the late Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

A review and reception was tendered to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1915, by the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, at which the regiment of the organization took a prominent part in the exercises of the day. The event celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Commercial Institute, which has achieved a great success. There was also a regimental parade and review at 9:30 a.m. before Brig. Gen. James B. Coryell, commander of the 4th Brigade, P.N.G. In the review in the evening by General Mills there were also drills by the various units, which included double time, movement by platoon, loadings and firing, bayonet exercises, turning movements, manual of arms, saber exercises, Butts' rifle drill, etc. It was a fine exhibition of diversified work, and General Mills expressed his high approval of the exhibition.

Capt. R. H. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on detached duty in Turkey and that vicinity as special disbursing agent for the U.S. Treasury Department in relief work, has just been discharged from the Red Cross Hospital in Constantinople, where he had an unusually severe operation for appendicitis. Captain Williams was taken violently ill in the middle of January and was rushed to the hospital in an Embassy automobile. Three hours after arrival there he was operated on by Dr. W. M. Post, a missionary. The operation proved that a delay of a few hours would have been fatal. Captain Williams had a close call, but he is now gradually regaining his strength, and on Feb. 20 last was expected back in a few days at his desk in the Embassy. Although far from home, his friends in Constantinople kept his room in the hospital supplied daily with fresh flowers.

Orders from the Secretary of War have been received at Fort Flagler, Wash., transferring Q.M. Sergt. James L. Greene, Q.M. Corps, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, effective at the opening of navigation. "Sergeant Greene," writes a correspondent, "is one of the most popular and efficient non-commissioned staff officers in the district, and his departure with his wife from this post will be deeply regretted by both superiors and subordinates. Sergeant Greene is a soldier of long and faithful service, having twenty-six years to his credit with the U.S. Army, during which time he has participated in the Sioux Indian campaign, the Spanish-American War, the Moro uprising in Mindanao, P.I., being constantly in the theater of war during the troublesome days in the early Philippine insurrection. His service in this district has been highly satisfactory to his superior officers, and he leaves Fort Flagler with the most sincere wishes for success and happiness in his far northern home from both officers and enlisted men."

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Capt. Gordon Robinson, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on March 27.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Northrup Jones were dinner hosts at their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., on March 26.

Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., is spending the Easter holidays at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace M. Craigle and children are temporarily located at 270 Riverside Drive, New York city.

Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Elise Courlaender in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis Nash, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., on March 27 for Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Belknap, mother of Lieut. Charles Belknap, U.S.N., is spending the spring at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Hazel Nelson are visiting Major and Mrs. Dashiell at the Northumberland apartments, Washington, D.C.

Miss Hazel Nelson, daughter of Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, U.S.A., of Fort Logan, Colo., is the house guest of Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell in Washington.

Mr. T. H. Eickhoff has resigned his position as draftsman in the Ordnance Office, U.S.A., and has assumed the duties of solicitor for the Self-scoring Target Company.

Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N., retired, arrived in Washington, D.C., last week from Pittsburgh, Pa., and was a guest at the Army and Navy Club there during his stay.

Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Pinehurst, N.C. Admiral and Mrs. Jewell were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 27.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch has returned to Washington after a trip to Panama and a visit at Overbrook, Pa., with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard.

Mrs. Breckinridge, of Concord, N.H., and her son, Mr. Edgar Breckinridge, of Princeton, N.J., are spending the Easter holidays with the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckinridge in Washington.

"Single Oak," the suburban home of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, was the scene of a delightful tea on March 25, when Mrs. Daniels entertained in compliment to the Misses Lansing and Miss Mary Custis Lee, of Virginia.

The Washington Post for Monday, March 29, publishes a picture of Mrs. Horace Macfarland, wife of Commander Macfarland, U.S.N. Comdr. and Mrs. Macfarland will occupy their new residence at Chevy Chase, Md., early in May.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely entertained informally at dinner at their G street residence in Washington on March 25 for their daughters, Mrs. Charles L. Adams and Miss Antoinette Greely, who are with them for the spring.

The U.S. Coast Guard was well represented at the military ball held in San Francisco, Cal., March 25. A box party was composed of Senior Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Owens Crisp, Mrs. and Miss Cochran and Capt. B. L. Reed.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S. Inf., addressed the students of Bingham School at Asheville, N.C., on March 21. His subject was "The American Flag." The address was made at the invitation of Col. Robert Bingham, president of the school, and Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th U.S. Inf., commandant of cadets.

Miss Louise Finet, of New Orleans, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. James O. Richardson, in Washington. Miss Finet was the guest of honor at a tea given by Miss Dorothy Drake on March 27, and will be the house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Henry B. Price at Annapolis, Md., next week.

The address by Col. E. E. Hatch, U.S.A., recently delivered before the officers and students of the War College, on the Swiss and Australian military systems, which appears in full in the March-April Infantry Journal, is reprinted in part in the New York Times of March 28. A portrait of Colonel Hatch accompanies the article.

The publication of a small volume of hitherto unpublished verse, under the title, "Unlucky Numbers," is contemplated by the author, Miss Isabelle E. Craney (formerly of West Point, N.Y., now of Easton, Md.), if the amount necessary to cover the cost of an edition of one hundred copies shall be guaranteed by subscriptions. The price of each volume will be one dollar. The work of publication will be undertaken by the press of the Star-Democrat of Easton, Md. Communications in regard to subscriptions may be addressed directly to the author, Miss I. E. Craney, Box 224, Easton, Md.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge, reviewed the troops at the exhibition drill and polo match given for the benefit of the Army Y.M.C.A. at Fort Myer, Va., on March 26. A large and distinguished audience filled the riding hall and later attended the tea dance given in the administration building. Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of General Scott; Mrs. Charles Northrup Jones, wife of Captain Jones, U.S.A.; Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Menoher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, wife of Major McCloskey, received the guests at the tea dance and assisted at the tea table.

Mrs. Arthur W. Morse, wife of Major A. W. Morse, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., sailed on La Touraine March 27, accompanied by Mrs. Vincent, of Pensacola, for her home in France. Mrs. Morse is greatly worried over the condition of her brother, a lieutenant of French field artillery, who has been seriously wounded. The young officer has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. His father received it in 1870 and his grandfather in the Crimean war. Major Morse, unable to secure authority to accompany his wife abroad, will return to his station after spending a short leave with his parents at Odell, Ill.

In an old copy of the Daily Arizona Citizen, published at Tucson, Ariz., May 19, 1879, a correspondent discovers the following personal note: "A very pleasant picnic party went to San Xavier yesterday, consisting of Mr. Blake and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Haste, Miss Aldrich and Lieutenants Evans, Carter, Kerr and Perrine. They took lunch in one of the dark recesses of the old Mission Church, and returned at a late hour, much pleased with the enjoyments of the day." The first three officers mentioned, our correspondent notes, are now Generals Evans, Carter and Kerr. Lieutenant Perrine's son was graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1913.

A son, Jerry Dentler Page, was born at Manila, P.I., Feb. 27, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. William Tracy Page. Mr. Page is the son of Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A.

While attempting to cross the ice on Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., on horseback Wednesday afternoon, Henry Mosher, a former cadet at West Point, was badly injured.

Dr. James R. Haynes, veterinarian, 5th Cavalry, U.S.A., has finished his post-graduate course at the Kansas City Veterinary College and received his degree with the senior class the evening of April 9. Dr. Haynes is one of the younger veterinarians of the Army and is the holder of several diplomas, and believes in keeping abreast of the times.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

As compared with the preceding week there has been less activity in the western and more in the eastern theater of war.

WESTERN THEATER.

Watchful waiting is the guiding principle on both sides. The Allies are waiting for the new army, which is expected to start a general advance about the middle of May. The Germans are waiting for their submarines in the naval war zone to strangle the British Islands, and for von Hindenburg to deal a staggering blow to Russia. All activity in the western theater has been but a sparring for time.

German aviators dropped six bombs on Dunkirk, one on Calais and two on Rheims. The only effect was to wound two persons at Rheims. Bombs were dropped by the Allies on the Belgian towns of Brugge, Courtrai and Ghistel, on the German town of Metz, on the barracks east of Strasburg, and on places, presumably also in Germany, designated as Frascaty, Batsume and Willer, with the effect of killing one Belgian and wounding another at Courtrai, killing three German soldiers at Metz and three little children at Willer; killing eleven Frenchmen and wounding twenty-two at Batsume. A French aviator was brought down northwest of Verdun.

There has been cannonading all along the front from the North Sea to the Aisne.

The bombardment of Nieuport and Nieuport-les-Bains, in Belgium, gave rise, it would seem, to anxiety on the part of the Allies for the safety of the bridges thrown over the Yser at those points. According to French reports they have suffered little damage. A German attack on Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, was repulsed. Subsequently the Germans bombarded Arras with "shells of all calibers." There has been some fighting at La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, the result of which is not known.

In Champagne sapping and mining, with occasional artillery duels and infantry attacks, have for over a month characterized the contest as the most important in France. The opposing lines extend east and west, the Germans facing south and the French facing north, and are about 4,000 yards in length. Their position is about midway between two lines of railway running east and west, both coming from Rheims, about twenty-four miles west of them. Each side appears to be striving to gain and cut the railroad in rear of the other side. According to the British Press Bureau, the French have been the more successful, having forced the Germans back between Feb. 15 and March 7, both dates inclusive, a distance varying at different points between 200 and 1,400 yards, or, say, of 800 yards. This makes the average gain about thirty-eight yards a day. They still have about six and a half miles between them and the railroad. To reach it at the rate of thirty-eight yards a day would take 299 days, or about ten months. That the French continue to labor at this costly task can be explained only by their having a larger object in view. They must be still aiming at crippling or embarrassing von Hindenburg by compelling the withdrawal of troops from his own command, or at least preventing the detachment of troops to him.

For last week the French report artillery dueling, sapping and mining on this front as progressing favorably to them. Substantially the same is reported for Ville-sur-Tourbe on the eastern edge of Champagne. Similar operations are taking place in the Argonne. Between Four-de-Paris and the Aire, a stretch of about four miles, the French have constructed about 3,300 yards of sap and set off fifty-two mines, expending 16,000 pounds of explosive. Here the contest is more even, being in places indecisive.

In Lorraine, north and southeast of Verdun, there have been minor encounters, with no appreciable result, unless it be a slight gain of ground by the French at Les Eparges. It is reported that a French battery forced the Germans to evacuate Hendicourt, northeast of St. Mihiel. There has been fighting again in Bois-le-Prêtre, northwest of Pont-à-Mousson. At last report it was still going on.

After a long and severe struggle the French possessed themselves last week of the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, in Alsace. They do not seem, however, to have dispossessed the Germans of their main position adjoining it. At last report there was artillery dueling between the two forces.

EASTERN THEATER.

New and interesting developments are to be expected in this quarter, not only from the fall of Peremyel, but also from the spring floods and consequent liberation of troops along the Polish-German border for service elsewhere. According to unofficial indications, von Hindenburg is already withdrawing part of his force in front of Ossowetz. There is no indication, however, of his drawing in his outer line or yielding any ground. Assuming the numbers liberated on both sides to be about equal, accretion of such numbers would inure to the advantage of whichever side can make the most effective use of them offensively. That would seem to be the German. By simply prolonging their concave enveloping front the Germans can make the communications of the Russians more precarious while making their own more secure. Their chief object will be to strengthen their flanks to the point of being able to compress them upon the Russian system of communications in rear of Warsaw and Peremyel. Every line which they should seize would necessitate a reduction of the Russian force, letting the Germans make another step toward Warsaw. There is official indication that the late besiegers of Peremyel have been, at least in part, directed toward the Carpathians; official and unofficial indication that German troops have been sent to reinforce the Austrians in the Carpathians, but no indication, official or unofficial, that such reinforcement comes from von Hindenburg. It seems probable that it is composed of new levies and that von Hindenburg will apply any force that may be liberated from his present front to prolong and strengthen his lines by his left.

Our assumption that East Prussia had been freed of

the invader has proved to be correct. Libau, towards which the Russians retreated from Memel, was bombarded by German warships on the 27th. Two hundred shots were fired at it, with the effect, so far as known, of killing one civilian and wounding another. The Russian force that had advanced from Tauraggen, on the Russian side of the Prussian border, to take Tilsit was met and defeated just inside of the border at Laugszargen, driven across the border and the Jura River, and at last report was making for Skadwilje, about twenty miles from the border.

These northern forces being detachments, the main German left and Russian right are at Pilwiski, northwest of Mariampol, on the railroad from Königsberg to Kowno. A Russian attack at this point was repulsed, and generally west of Niemen the Russian offensive has been brought to a halt. The Russians reported, on March 26, that they were subjected to counter-attacks, and on the 29th that the Germans were everywhere checked. At Krasnopol, about twelve miles east of Suwalki, the Germans, as they report, captured 1,000 Russians on the 29th and 500 on the 31st, but the Russians, according to their report, compelled the Germans to retreat hastily at this point on the 30th, taking from them 200 prisoners. The Russians report also that on the 28th they crushed a battalion of the 21st Army Corps, which had crossed Lake Dusia on the ice to take the Russians in rear. In this quarter the Russians, it would seem, are more than holding their own. But a little further south they were driven from the woods north of Augustowo.

In front of Ossowetz, according to Russian report, the German heavy guns are almost silent. As to what is going on here the Germans have said nothing officially. Near Jedwabno, southwest of Ossowetz, the Russians brought down a German flying machine.

Between Lomsha and Ostrolenka four streams flow into the Narew River—the Pissa, the Skwa, the Rozoga and the Omulew. Along the intervening ridges the Russians have been attacking with about as little success as on the front of the Niemen. The only gain that they claim themselves is the village of Wack (Wach?), with nine machine guns.

It is reported unofficially that on March 29 fifteen German airships appeared over Ostrolenka and dropped 100 bombs on an isolated house, apparently taking it to be the Russian headquarters. None of the bombs struck, nor was anyone in the house hurt.

The next important tributary to the Narew below Ostrolenka is the Orjitz or Orzye. On both sides of this stream the Russians have attacked and been repelled. They failed also in an attack on Ciechanow, on the railroad from Warsaw to Mawa, and in an attempt to cross the lower Bzura west of Warsaw.

In the Carpathian Mountains the Russians have been attacking with the greatest vigor and gallantry. They have made considerable progress, but it does not clearly appear that they have gained possession of any of the passes, nor have they claimed to have done so. There are, however, circumstances which seem to indicate that they have crossed the Carpathian Mountains at two points. The Austrians have reported fighting as taking place on both sides of the Latorczka River, in the eastern Carpathians; and the Russians have reported that the town of Lboro in the western Carpathians was fired by retreating Austrians. Both the Latorczka River and Lboro are on the south side of the Carpathians. Neither army accounts for the Russians being south of the mountains. The nearest pass to Lboro is the Bartfeld. On March 30 the Russians reported that they were making continued progress towards this pass and Uszok Pass, about seventy miles east of it. This can hardly be reconciled with their being across the range near either of these passes. With respect to the Latorczka River, there are two passes near this stream, the Beskid and the Tucholka. Roads running from them northward come together near Skole on the railroad which goes through the Beskid Pass. The Austrians have been covering these two passes with a force at Skole. It looks as if a Russian detachment had turned this covering force and the passes behind them by a march over the crest of the range or through a pass not known to the Austrians, and were now fighting to get at the rear of the forementioned known passes, so as to open them up to the Russian main body. According to Austrian report they are not succeeding. It is reasonable to conclude that the Austrians are still in possession of all the passes. North of the Carpathians the Austrians have had to yield some ground, but in several places are still well beyond the passes.

If in the Carpathians the Austrian position is somewhat compromised, in Bukowina it is decidedly improved. The Russian army which was advancing on Cernowitz has been driven over the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and across the Russian frontier. The Austrians have pursued them half way to the fortress of Chotin, in Bessarabia. On the whole the situation in Galicia looks favorable to the Austrians rather than to the Russians.

From the Caucasus the Russians report that the Turks advancing offensively along the coast of the Black Sea have been thrown back to the left bank of the Archawa River and that the Russians are still engaged in driving the Turkish force towards Artwin in Russian Caucasus. Both of these operations of the Russians were presumably based upon Batum, the great oil district of Russia, which the Turks have been threatening since they entered the war. The Russian reports would indicate that the Turks have got their enemy bottled up or cornered, so that he cannot get out, either by the direct route to Constantinople or by the circuitous one through Artwin.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

While there is still an absence of official news from the Allies concerning the operations in the Dardanelles, unofficial reports for the past week, which seem reliable, tell of intermittent bombardments of batteries and forts in the straits and mine sweeping operations, but with what actual success, if any, it is impossible to say. The bombardment of March 31 is said to have been the heaviest since that of March 18. Important movements of troops it is believed are taking place, in connection with a projected land assault upon the forts, and some unofficial reports from correspondents at Athens, assert that troops have already been landed at certain points which cannot be named.

A large movement of troops from Marseilles, France, to the Dardanelles is reported to be under way. One unofficial despatch states that it is an established fact that forts at Dardanus have been destroyed during the past week, and those at Kilid Bahr seriously damaged. Additional warships from England, France and Russia have arrived to take part in the operations.

According to the London Daily Mail correspondent, a fleet of five Russian ships bombarded the Turkish forts

Eregli and Kilimli in the Black Sea, causing great damage. They are reported to have sunk eleven sailing ships at Eregli, and at Zungueadak the bombardment caused two explosions at the coal mines.

"A semi-official statement commenting on the Russian naval operations in the Bosphorus," says the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent, "warns the Russian people not to expect the speedy success, either of the Allies against the Dardanelles or the Russians against the Bosphorus." This double attack, the statement says, "has been carefully co-ordinated, but it is recognized that the operations will require great exertion and occupy considerable time. Moreover, whereas the Allies are in a position to make good their losses in ships, however great, the Russian Black Sea fleet is not in a position to do that. Great caution also is required, as the forts at both ends are manned with heavy guns."

A despatch, via Berlin, on March 29 said: "A correspondent in the last few days has gone to every Dardanelles fort bombarded by the Allies on March 18. He discovered that notwithstanding the heavy shell fire from the warships, the damage sustained by the Turkish positions was uniformly trifling to an almost unbelievable extent."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 971.)

The German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich is filling her bunkers with coal at Newport News, Va., under the supervision of U.S. Navy officers. Permission was given to Captain Thierichens to coal his vessel after a conference in Norfolk March 30, attended by Rear Admiral Beatty, U.S.N., commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard; Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, U.S.N., commander of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and Norman R. Hamilton, Collector of Customs. Despite the coaling operations the future course of Captain Thierichens, of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, still remains a mystery. The coal he was permitted to take aboard was, it is said, on the basis that it would be sufficient to take the Eitel to the nearest German port, which was figured as Bremen. There has been considerable speculation as to whether the Eitel would interne or make a dash for home, running the gauntlet of British cruisers known to be in wait outside. It has been also stated that the Eitel may, in the hope of embroiling Uncle Sam against the Allies, go far enough to sea to invite attack and then put back within the three mile limit to draw the waiting cruisers within that boundary.

The French Ministry of Marine in a statement of March 31 regarding the supposed sinking of a German submarine by a French cruiser says: "Yesterday afternoon a French light cruiser sighted a German submarine maneuvering on the surface off Dieppe. The cruiser immediately gave chase, forcing the submarine to dive, firing meanwhile at the periscope and turning in order to ram it with the bow. The cruiser passed above the submarine at the moment the periscope disappeared and from the spot where the submarine was last seen quantities of oil floated to the surface."

A German submarine believed to be the U-28 sank the first British passenger ship of the war, the Fabala, bound for Africa, off Milford Haven, England, on March 28, and it was responsible for the loss of some 121 unfortunate non-combatants by drowning, explosion and, it is also claimed, by shrapnel fire delivered from the submarine. One American passenger, a mining engineer, was among the lost. The same submarine, it is thought, the same day, also sank the passenger steamer Aquila, which resulted in the death of nine persons, including one woman. Some of the survivors from the Fabala had shrapnel wounds on them, according to the accounts. German submarines have sunk during this week two more merchantmen, a British and a French steamer, off Beachy Head, the southern entrance to the Straits of Dover, without giving the slightest warning to either. Thirty lives were lost, all told. The British steamer Seven Seas, of 632 tons, was torpedoed April 1. Eleven of her crew of eighteen, including all the officers except the second engineer, were drowned. The steamer was bound from London for Liverpool. The French steamer Emma, bound for Bordeaux, was torpedoed March 31. Nineteen of the crew were drowned, only two being saved.

The Odenwald, the German merchant ship which attained notoriety by defying the port authorities and trying to escape to sea from San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers, was seized by the United States Marshal March 27, 1915, under libel proceedings by the Federal court in San Juan. The Government suit begun in the libel proceedings may result in the forfeiture of the ship under the terms of the act passed by Congress just before adjournment, placing extraordinary powers in the hands of the President for the enforcement of neutrality. No criminal prosecution against the master of the Odenwald has been decided upon. It is probable, however, that the cargo of the Odenwald will be carefully scrutinized, her action in attempting to run out without clearance papers giving rise to the suspicion that she was not playing the part of a neutral.

Telegrams received at Madrid, Spain, April 1, from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, say that the Hamburg-American steamer Macedonia has succeeded in making her escape, and, evading British cruisers, has sailed for South-American waters. The Macedonia is laden with supplies believed to be intended for German warships. The Macedonia interned at Las Palmas on Nov. 13 last.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., for April 1, 1915, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, of the Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y.:

Editor, William C. Church; Managing Editor, Willard Church; Business Manager, William A. Kitts; Publishers, W. C. & F. P. Church, Inc.

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Address, 20 Vesey street, New York, N.Y. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, none.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. KITTS, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March, 1915.

E. W. WYATT, Notary Public, Westchester Co., Cert. filed in N.Y. Co. (My commission expires March 30, 1915.)

THE NAVY'S SECRETARY.

Macaulay once wrote: "We could make shift to live under a debauchee or a tyrant, but to be ruled by a busy-body is more than human nature can bear." It is this feeling which, the North American Review believes, is behind the rapidly growing discontent at the attitude of the Secretary toward the Navy. It finds expression in a satirical article on Secretary Daniels in the April issue written "by the editor," who as everyone knows is George Harvey. The title of this ironical study is "The Rt. Hon. Sir Josephus, N.C.B., Our First Lord of the Admiralty," which immediately suggests Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., of H.M.S. Pinafore. The "N.C.B." of the title, we are informed, stands for North Carolina Boy. Some philosopher has said, or ought to have said, that God needs to help the country that has men at the head of it who have not a sense of humor. To prove that Mr. Daniels is wanting in this quality which in so many other men covers a multitude of shortcomings a quotation is made from one of his after-dinner speeches. Mr. Daniels was telling how he came to be projected into the field of national politics. In his North Carolina town in 1896 a man had been selected as a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, which nominated Bryan. It was feared the man was not sound on the political tenet of silver coinage, so the state chairman asked him: "Jim, how do you stand on free silver?" "Oh, well, I guess—I reckon I believe in it all right, but I ain't no damn fool about it." "Well," said the chairman, "you can't go." "So they sent me," said Mr. Daniels in mentioning the incident. The frontispiece of the Review carries the reproduction of a photograph showing Mr. Daniels standing between two enlisted men of the Navy, with an arm on a shoulder of each, much in the attitude of a man who has just found two long lost brothers. Leaving the contemplation of the humorous side of the Secretary's weakness, the Review says: "It is indeed a question whether the most important and most popular arm of the Service itself has not suffered seriously in public estimation both at home and abroad in consequence of his persistent blundering and insatiable craving for notoriety. To smile at the childish vanity which prompts the wearing of a naval cap with a civilian's costume—and such a costume!—is easy and natural, but however unimportant in seeming, it is not a laughing matter. If the head of the Navy can thus not only disregard a universal custom, but also flout a strict and specific naval regulation, what is there to be said of his example to officers and men? And how can be gauged the effect upon a body, supposed to be disciplined to the highest point, of the unbecoming comportment of a Secretary of the Navy whose visits are awaited by captains with trepidation and whose likeness is hissed by enlisted men?"

LET ALL REJOICE.

(From the New York Herald, April 1, 1915.)

Having arrived bung up and bilge free in Hampton Roads, the battleship Alabama, flagship of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, resumes with eagerness and pressing need the business of taking on stores, so rudely interrupted at Philadelphia by the necessity of dashing for a point of call two hundred-odd miles distant from her base. By this time the hastily summoned details from the five sister ships in ordinary at League Island should be scraping an acquaintance undimmed by suspicion and under careful pilotage be locating with some accuracy the ship's guns and their appliances. Mr. Daniels has been pleased to consider this as a brilliant undertaking and has issued a cheering circular in praise of the preparedness and completeness for battle displayed. It is said to be quite true that the Alabama has had no gunnery practice in three years. It is reported also, without undue fear of official castigation, that the remaining five ships could not, owing to the reduction made in the ten per cent. skeleton crews allowed them, leave port except under tow, and a good strong tow at that.

These are indeed curious naval days, days in which nothing stands out more clearly in the soothing white light than the beautiful optimism, revealed in and out of season and blithely shouted from the house tops. In the name of the prophet, Figs!

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The comptroller allows Kent A. Lammy, seaman, U.S.N., \$248.33 withheld from him because the extension of his enlistment while a minor was decided to be illegal. The Comptroller says: "The extension of enlistment in the present case was a mutual agreement between the appellant and the commanding officer, but a mistake of law on the part of both. There was good faith in both parties, and this is shown by the appellant in re-enlisting for four years after the discovery of the mistake and his discharge."

P.A. Paynor, P. A. Clarke, U.S.N., was assigned to temporary duty at Manila while awaiting the departure of the next Army transport in which he has to take passage. As this was duty connected with his service on the Cincinnati from which he had been detached; that is the closing up of the work belonging to him as pay officer of that vessel, the Comptroller holds that it did not entitle him to the additional pay for shore duty. The Comptroller refuses to allow Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., U.S.A., \$12.74, expended for visiting cards showing his rank and official status while stationed at Buenos Aires as Military Attaché.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Two questions regarding the construction of an Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled an act to regulate details of majors in the Ordnance Department, have been submitted to the Judge Advocate General. The act provides that majors may be detailed in the Ordnance Department under Sec. 26 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, and acts amendatory thereof, without a compulsory period of service out of that department.

(a) May majors now serving, or who may hereafter serve under details in Ordnance Department, be re-detailed for service in that department without regard to their eligibility for detached service under the laws governing such eligibility? (Ans.)—This question should be answered in the affirmative. By Act of June 25, 1906 (34 Stat. 455), it was provided that "Details to the Ordnance Department under the provisions of Feb. 2, 1901, may be made from the Army at large from the grade below, that officers so detailed in grades below that of major shall not again be eligible for such detail

until after they shall have served for at least one year out of that department."

(b) Does the act apply only to officers who hold rank of major in their own arm of service, or does it also apply to officers of the grade of captain in the line of the Army detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department? (Ans.)—It will appear from what has been said in answer to the preceding question, that the statute under consideration deals with officers who hold rank of major in their own arm of the Service, and it is not applicable to officers of the grade of captain in the line of the Army detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department. Such officers, however, are eligible to further detail under the above quoted provision of the Act of June 25, 1906, and the exception of the detached service provision of Act of Aug. 24, 1912 (Stat. 571).

THE ARMY.

S.O., MARCH 31, 1915, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. John N. Greely, 40th Field Art., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps, May 12, 1915, vice 1st Lieut. Karl Truesdell, S.C., relieved that corps, May 11, 1915.

Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., relieved from duty in Hawaiian Department, upon arrival at Honolulu of transport to sail from Manila, P.I., June 15, 1915, proceed on transport to San Francisco and upon arrival report for further orders. Lieut. Col. Merritte W. Ireland, M.C., relieved from duty in Philippine Department, July 15, 1915, then to United States for further orders.

S.O., March 24, Jan. 29, 1915, War D., amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, aviation officer, S.C., upon completion of temporary duty at Buffalo, return to his proper station at San Diego, Cal., via Boston for temporary duty at latter place.

The following changes in stations and duties of Medical officers are ordered: First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., after arrival in United States and upon expiration of leave to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., after arrival in United States and upon expiration of leave to Fort Benjamin Harrison for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Keene, M.R.C.

Capt. Robert M. Tuller, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon expiration of leave granted him to Fort Robinson for temporary duty.

Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 17th Inf., detailed major of Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, May 23, 1915, vice Capt. Howard C. Price, Inf., relieved, May 22.

The name of Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 17th Inf., placed on list of detached officers, May 23, 1915, and the name of Capt. Howard C. Price, Inf., removed therefrom, May 22. Captain Price is assigned to 19th Infantry, effective May 23, 1915, when he will join that regiment.

S.O., APRIL 1, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months, relief of present duties, to 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, Inf.

Leave one month from April 20, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, Inf.

G.O. 12, MARCH 10, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. convened at Naco, Ariz., Jan. 18, 1915, of which Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 6th Field Art., was president and Capt. Charles W. Castle, 11th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. John P. Markoe, 10th Cav., on the following charges:

Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Charge III.—"Assault with a deadly weapon to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge IV.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Additional Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Findings of the first charge, "Not guilty." Of the second charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Of the third charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Of the fourth charge, "Not guilty." Of the specifications, additional charge and of the additional charge, "Guilty."

Sentence: "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The sentence was approved by President Wilson March 9, 1915, and he ceased to be an officer of the Army from March 10, 1915.

G.O. 13, MARCH 13, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Announces that Pars. 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, G.O. 50, War D., 1914, publishing instructions governing the withholding of the normal (income) tax of one per centum at the source, are rescinded, and new instructions are substituted therefor. We make the following extracts:

Disbursing officers of the Q.M. Corps will deduct and withhold the one per cent. on the following items: Pay, both base and service; foreign service pay; increase of pay because of aviation; pay as aid; pay for certificate of merit; rents payable to persons, as distinguished from corporations and companies.

The tax will not be withheld at the source on the following items: Pay for months; mileage; reimbursement for actual expenses; per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence while traveling under orders; commutation of quarters; payments for heat and light; rents payable to corporations, companies, etc.

A withholding agent shall not withhold the normal tax until his payments to any one person in a calendar year aggregate in excess of \$3,000, when he shall withhold upon the entire amount unless exemption is claimed on Form 1007, and then only on amount in excess of exemption claimed. In case exemption is not filed until after deductions the withholding agent may, at any time prior to rendering his annual list return, refund deductions to the extent of exemption claimed, provided it is claimed prior to Jan. 30 of the year following the tax year.

Withholding agent turns over the tax withheld by him only when called upon to do so by the collector of his district.

Every person whose net income during a calendar year amounts to \$3,000 or more will be required to forward to collector of internal revenue of the district in which he may be stationed or residing a return of his income on Form 1040, on or before March 1 of following year.

Officers on duty beyond the continental limits of the U.S. who have no legal residence in the U.S. should forward returns to the collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Md., in whose district Washington is located, in time to reach the office of the collector not later than March 1 of each year.

G.O. 5, MARCH 26, 1915, 1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE,

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In this order Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the 1st Cavalry, announces the program for the competitive test and inspection of garrison training:

Troops will prepare in advance. (a) A track for swordsmanship test laid out on open ground as shown in the diagram accompanying G.O. 85, War D., 1914. In order to make the test uniform throughout the brigade the long side of track will be taken as 200 yards, the short side as 100, and the perpendicular distance between them as 100 yards. All the obstacles and dummies will be placed as nearly as practicable exactly as shown. Time for the course to be determined on the ground by test by the inspector. (b) One hurdle track, straightaway, with four hurdles, 25 yards apart, 3 feet high, having wings. (c) One riding school track, 33 by 100 yards. All the effective strength of the troop to be present mounted, except recruits joined within one month.

PROGRAM.

1. Troop lined up for inspection. 2. Column of troopers on

riding hall track at the trot; inspector examines appearance of horses and equipment. 3. Individual horse training and horsemanship on the track. 4. Hurdles. 5. Saber exercises and swordsmanship test. 6. Drill.

The troop will be drilled as a squadron under the Cavalry Service Regulations. During the horse training, horsemanship and drill, the troop may be handled with special reference to beauty of drill. That is, the troop commander may prepare for the occasion a special exhibition drill.

At regimental headquarters posts the band will be present. Attendance of spectators will be encouraged.

Troops will be marked on: Appearance, including equipment, clothing, grooming, trimming, stirrups; biting; horse training and horsemanship, including turned on forehand; passage at trot and walk; change of lead; backing; halting; change of gait; jumping; seat of trooper. Use of the saber, including saber exercise and swordsmanship test. Drill, including silent drill; the charge; dismounting to fight on foot.

As a part of the inspection of garrison training of the troops of the brigade, a competition for officers and enlisted men may be held on the drill field after the competitive test is concluded. All regimental officers, 40 men from each troop, and 20 men from each machine-gun troop, will be present.

For officers the competition will embrace: 1. Running at heads with saber; swordsmanship test. 2. Pistol contest on track; simulate firing at the gallop and change magazine. 3. Exercises in combat with masks and exercise saber (see Par. 44, Saber Exercises, 1914). 4. Estimating distances. 5. Jumping. 6. Knowledge of trumpet signals.

For enlisted men: 1. Trumpeters' contest. 2. Saddling and bridling contest. 3. Signaling contest. 4. Tent pitching contest. 5. First aid drill. 6. Packing contest. 7. Estimating distance test.

In addition, other exercises, to test garrison training, may be required.

G.O. 7, FEB. 9, 1915, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

A competitive examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, will be held May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1915.

CAVALRY SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 1, MARCH 18, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Appendix B, page 329, Cavalry Service Regulations (experimental), 1914, is changed as follows:

1. In the second column, fifteenth line, change the example, "Negative=N" to "Cease firing=CF."

2. Code letters for certain phrases are changed as follows: From. To. Message-phrase.

O G Move forward (if signaled from the rear to the front).

O G Preparing to move forward (if signaled from the front).

N K Negative.

R RN Range.

Y P Affirmative.

Q O What is the (RN, etc.)?

(C. C. S. R., No. 1, March 18, 1915.)

[2255356, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 22, Army Regulations, March 26, 1915, War D., makes changes in Pars. 107, 466 and 671.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Par. 5, S.O. 35, Feb. 11, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., is revoked. (March 25, War D.)

Major Andrew Moses, G.S., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, vice Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., relieved. (March 25, War D.)

Major Andrew Moses, G.S., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of the educational institutions named:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.; Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.; Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge; Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Ames; State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico; University of Missouri, Columbia; Kemper Military School, Booneville, Mo.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of Wisconsin, Madison; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., and Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis. Major Moses is appointed an acting quartermaster while on this duty. (March 25, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 61, March 15, 1915, War D., as assigns Capt. James Goethe, Q.M.C., to the 13th Cavalry is revoked. Captain Goethe is assigned to the 14th Cavalry, April 10, 1915, and will then join that regiment. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps, March 30, 1915, and assigned to the 11th Cavalry, March 31, 1915. (March 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Brown, Q.M.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is assigned to duty at that post. (March 27, War D.)

Sergt. George Runyon, Q.M.C., now at 3021 Laguna street, San Francisco, upon expiration of furlough will report at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John D. Summerlin, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Orville Jackson, Q.M.C., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty. (Feb. 4, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Connaster, Q.M.C., Fort Wint, Grand Island, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Feb. 8, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy, Q.M.C., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, from duty in Philippine Department and take the transport sailing about April 15, 1915, for the United States, and report at Fort McDowell, Cal., for further orders. (Feb. 9, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Monroe T. Simpson, Q.M.C., Alcatraz, Cal., will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles E. Johnson, Q.M.C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Wilson P. Sturgill, Q.M.C., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave May 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Department. (March 30, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Sergt. Joseph C. Horn to Alcatraz, Cal.; Sergt. John W. Hunt to Galveston Depot, Texas; Sergt. Francis J. Leise to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Sergt. Frederick G. Rolf to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Sergt. Harry R. Hazzard, Q.M.C., Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (March 31, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave seven days, March 31, 1915, to Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, S.G. (March 29, War D.)

Capt. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., from duty with Ambulance Co. No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. Corydon G. Snow, M.C., from duty at the Letterman

General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for duty. (March 25, War D.)
First Lieut. Charles B. Castlen, M.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Harvard C. Moore, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Charles C. Mann from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, and report in person on or before May 6, 1915, for duty, relieving Acting Dental Surg. John H. Snapp, who will proceed by first available transportation to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. Acting Dental Surgeon Snapp, after arrival at Fort Slocum, will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on May 17, 1915, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion as a dental surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, and then return to Fort Slocum. (March 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Robert L. Edwards, H.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to duty in connection with the Militia of Florida and will be sent to Milton, Fla. (March 27, War D.)

Sergt. Ernest Arias, H.C., now at the Cadilla Hotel, San Francisco, on or before expiration of furlough will report at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

The following non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps, now at Fort McDowell, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Sergts. Walter S. McWhorter, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Robert B. L. Rogers, to Fort Monroe, Va.; Charles N. Abel, to Fort Du Pont, Del.; Charles Wood, to U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to relieve Sergt. Harry Cook, H.C.; Sergeant Cook upon relief will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Nealey Prater, H.C., now at Waurika, Okla., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. John A. Baker, H.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to report to C.O., Field Hospital Co. No. 6, that place, for duty. (March 31, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

First Lieut. Albert H. Acher, C.E., from duty under the orders of the Governor of the Panama Canal and in the Canal Zone, May 1, 1915, to Los Angeles, Cal., and take station at that place for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about April 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Howard S. Bennion, C.E. (March 29, War D.)
First Lieut. William H. Sage, Jr., C.E., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will, in addition to present duties, report to district engineer officer in charge of defensive works for duty as his assistant, relieving 1st Lieut. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E. (Feb. 4, P.D.)

First Sergt. David Sypher, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 27, War D.)

First Sergt. William Evans, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Texas City, Texas, and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieuts. Carey H. Brown and David McCoach, Jr., are relieved from assignment to the 2d Battalion of Engineers and are assigned to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon the departure from Texas City, Texas, of Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, en route to Panama, and will proceed with that company to the Canal Zone. So much of Par. 21, S.O. 63, March 17, 1915, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Roscoe C. Crawford to the 2d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect April 1, 1915, and directs him to join the company of that battalion to which he may be assigned, is amended so as to assign him to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect April 1, 1915, and to direct him at the expiration of any leave which may be granted him to proceed to the Canal Zone, Panama, and report in person to the commanding general of the United States troops in the Canal Zone for duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers. Capt. William F. Endress from further duty under the orders of the Governor of the Panama Canal and is assigned to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, May 1, 1915. Captain Endress will report in person on that date to the commanding general, United States troops in the Canal Zone, for duty and upon the arrival in the Canal Zone of Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will join that company. (March 29, War D.)
Leave one month, about April 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Roscoe C. Crawford, C.E. (March 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 21, S.O. 69, War D., March 24, 1915, relating to Ord. Sergts. James Tittle and Albert S. Howland, is revoked. (March 27, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Peter E. Pedersen is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John H. Hall, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., on the transport to leave April 5, 1915, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Albert S. Howland, who will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert A. Riedinger, Fort Myer, Va., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (March 31, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Willis O. Perry, S.C., Fort Egbert, Alaska, when his services can be spared to Juneau, Alaska, for duty in the cable office at that place. (March 16, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. Clement B. Hill, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (March 27, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: First Class Sergt. Samuel B. French, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. B, Signal Corps; 1st Class Sergt. Joseph P. Morris, to Fort Wood, N.Y. (March 27, War D.)
So much of Par. 2, S.O. 29, War D., Feb. 4, 1915, as directs that Master Signal Electr. Herbert Marcus be returned to his proper station is revoked. (March 29, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

First Sergt. Thomas Ryan, Troop C, 3d Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Brownsville, Texas, and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The leave granted Capt. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 20, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.
First Sergt. Mathias Kier, Troop G, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, 10th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, having completed his examination for promotion will comply with War Department orders in his case. (March 15, Western D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The leave granted Vets. John H. Gould, 11th Cav., is further extended one month and fifteen days. (March 29, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. George W. Winterburn, 14th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C., March 31, 1915. (March 30, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Sick leave three months to Vets. Andrew E. Donovan, 1st Field Art. (March 31, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. William Bryden, Field Art., is detailed as secretary of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., upon the completion of the present course of instruction at that school and will report in person to the commandant at the proper time for duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art., who will join his regiment. (March 27, War D.)

Leave two months, about May 15, 1915, to Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, Field Art. (March 31, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Harrison Hall from duty in the Philippine Department and is assigned to the 82d Co., about July 15, 1915, and will then join company to which assigned. Capt. Hugh K. Taylor is transferred from the 23d to the 137th Co., to take effect about July 15, 1915, and will then join company to which transferred. Capt. Paul D. Bunker is transferred from the 137th to the 23d Co., about July 15, 1915. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and sail on the transport to leave about July 5, 1915, for Manila. Upon arrival at Manila Captain Bunker will join the company to which transferred. (March 29, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. John L. Homer, C.A.C. (March 26, War D.)
Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Ray L. Avery, C.A.C. (March 26, War D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Second Lieut. Paul Ferron is transferred from the 28th to the 160th Co.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin N. Booth, now unassigned, is assigned to the 28th Co. Each officer will join his company. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. William R. Bettison, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 14th Co. and placed on the unassigned list, May 12, 1915, and will then report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, for duty on his staff. (March 26, War D.)

Leave four months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C. (March 26, War D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Brainerd Taylor is transferred from the 39th to the 117th Co. and upon the expiration of present sick leave will join company to which transferred. Capt. Homer B. Grant from assignment to the 117th Co., placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty on his staff. Capt. Allen D. Raymond from staff duty in Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, is assigned to the 39th Co., and will join that company. (March 26, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C. (March 27, War D.)
Capt. Frank S. Long, C.A.C., from the 83d to the 96th Co. and will join that company. Captain Long is designated as fort commander, Fort Revere, Mass. (March 26, War D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Col. George T. Bartlett from duty as fort commander, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Worden, Wash., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound; Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter is assigned to duty as fort commander, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden is relieved from duty as commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and is assigned to duty as fort commander, Fort Casey, Wash.; Major Alfred S. Morgan is relieved from duty as fort commander, Fort Casey, Wash., and is assigned to duty as fort commander, Fort Worden, Wash.; Capt. Charles H. Hilton is relieved from duty as fort commander, Fort Worden, Wash., and will report to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff; Capt. Godwin Ordway is relieved from staff duty in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, is assigned to the 126th Co. and will join that company. (March 29, War D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Major Thomas B. Lamoreux from duty as fort commander, Fort Hancock, N.J., and is assigned to duty as fort commander, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Major Malcolm Young is assigned to duty as fort commander, Fort Hancock, N.J. (March 29, War D.)

First Sergt. John J. Garrett, 19th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Caswell, N.C., and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

Leave ten days, effective about April 1, 1915, is granted Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (March 29, E.D.)

Capt. Albert L. Rhoades, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of delivering lectures on May 7 and 8, 1915, at the Advance Base School of the Marine Corps. (March 31, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Second Lieut. Dana Palmer, 3d Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (March 29, War D.)

First Sergt. William Driscoll, Co. F, 3d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Second Lieut. Raymond Morris, 5th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 1st Infantry. He will join the regiment to which transferred. (March 27, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Sick leave three months to 2d Lieut. Roger H. Williams, 7th Inf. (March 23, 2d Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Leave one month, to visit Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. James H. Frier, 12th Inf., effective about March 15, 1915, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which to return to the United States. (Feb. 9, P.D.)

Capt. William H. Patterson, 12th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Illinois Militia, and will proceed as soon as possible to Aurora, Ill., and take station. (March 25, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. George A. Sanford, 15th Inf. (March 27, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 2d Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf. (March 31, War D.)
Leave two months and twenty-four days, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. John S. Sullivan, Inf. (March 31, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. YOUNG.

G.O. 7, March 24, 1915, 21st Inf., gives a complete program for the field training of the regiment from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1915.

Sergt. Samuel Custrom, band, 21st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (March 27, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, is granted Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf. (March 27, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Leave one month and twenty days, to visit China and Japan, to 2d Lieut. Albert S. Kuegle, 24th Inf., effective about April 1, 1915. (Feb. 10, P.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.
First Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 27th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., relieving Major Robert S. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, from further duty on recruiting service. Major Woodson will proceed to his home. (March 29, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR ATTACHED.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Elvid Hunt, Inf. (March 26, War D.)

Leave seven days, upon his relief from his present detail,

is granted Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter, Inf. (March 26, War D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Sergt. Peter Hopkins, Mounted Service School Detachment, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Riley, Kas., and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect July 1, 1915: Capt. William S. Wood, 2d Field Art., and 2d Lieut. John T. Rhett, 24th Inf. Each officer will proceed as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915, to the United States and report to the commanding general, Western Department. (March 29, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect July 1, 1915: First Lieut. Ira Longanecker, 2d Inf., 1st Lieut. Harold E. Marr, 1st Field Art., 2d Lieut. Bernard B. Peyton, 1st Field Art., Vets. Lester E. Willyoung, 1st Field Art. Each officer will proceed as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915, to the United States, and upon arrival will report to the commanding general, Western Department. (March 29, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENT.

Each of the following officers is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect May 1, 1915: Capt. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., to the 7th Inf.; Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf., to the 11th Inf. Each officer will upon his arrival in the United States and on the expiration of any leave join company to which assigned. (March 25, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Robert S. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from recruiting duty at Kansas City, Mo., and will proceed home. (March 29, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., April 12, 1915, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeons, U.S. Army. Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., 1st Lieut. Julien R. Bernheim and Robert F. Patterson, D.S. (March 26, War D.)

TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Each of the following officers is transferred to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect July 1, 1915: Capt. Edward H. De Armond from the 5th Field Artillery to the 2d; 1st Lieut. Stanley L. James from the 28th Infantry to the 24th; 2d Lieut. William H. Gill from the 21st Infantry to the 8th; 2d Lieut. Howard C. Davidson from the 22d Infantry to the 24th; 2d Lieut. Donald R. McMillen from the 12th Infantry to the 24th. Each officer will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave July 5, 1915, for Manila, P.I., and join regiment to which transferred. (March 29, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred or assigned as indicated after his name, to take effect July 1, 1915: 1st Lieut. David C. Seagrave, Field Art. (captain, Ord. Dept.), to the 1st Field Artillery; 2d Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., to the 1st Field Artillery; Veterinarian James R. Haynes, 5th Cav., to the 1st Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Hobbey, Inf. (first lieutenant, Ord. Dept.), to the 2d Infantry. Each officer will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave about July 5, 1915, for Honolulu, Hawaii, and join his regiment. (March 29, War D.)

Capt. John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 10th Infantry, July 1, 1915. He will join company to which assigned. (March 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. John Kennard, transferred from the Infantry arm (12th Infantry) to the Cavalry arm on March 5, 1915, with rank from June 13, 1914, is assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He will join troop to which assigned. (March 29, War D.)

STUDENTS' CAMPS.

Each of the following officers is detailed as an assistant instructor at the Students' Military Instruction Camp to be held at Ludington, Mich., July 5 to Aug. 8, 1915: First Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, Inf., 1st Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., 2d Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d Inf. (March 31, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.
Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave about	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Days at Manila
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	13
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave about	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Manila, P.I., March 25, for Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Philippine Islands March 5; left Guam March 30.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., March 15, for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki March 21.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, Southport, N.C.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Charleston, S.C.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., March 21, 1915.

Capt. C. W. Castle, Q.M. of the regiment, left Monday on a ten days' leave, to be spent at Phoenix and Tucson. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Major Bennett, arrived Monday from Plattsburg and is temporarily residing at the Gadsden. Capt. J. B. Schoeffel was the guest of the Y.M.C.A. Tuesday evening at the bowling banquet given to the bowlers of the past tournament by the lady bowlers of the association.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter gave a dinner at the camp Monday for friends from Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell. Lieutenant Roberts was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, of Douglas, at an automobile trip to Tex Cañon, while Lieutenant Piggot was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Packard.

Among those of the regiment noticed at the dance given by the officers and ladies of the 18th Infantry were Captains Ingram, Myer, Schoeffel, Lieutenants Row, Roberts, Piggot, Walthall, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell. Captain Ingram was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Knowles at their home in Douglas Wednesday afternoon; when they celebrated with a St. Patrick's reception and tea.

Lieutenant Lovell, 9th Cav., gave a delightful dinner on Tuesday at the Douglas Country Club. The private dining room of the Gadsden Hotel was the scene of a very pretty occasion when Colonel Greble entertained a number of the 6th Artillery officers and ladies in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle. Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle gave a delightful dinner Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle. About thirty guests were in attendance. Following dinner bridge was played. General Davis on Wednesday evening gave an informal tent luncheon for Miss Murphy, daughter of Major and Mrs. Murphy; Miss Wingo and Miss Sauer, two popular society ladies of El Paso. The General was assisted by Lieutenant Pike. After luncheon the party enjoyed an automobile trip through the camp. Capt. Alexander D. Parce has arrived and has joined the 22d Infantry.

Arrangements have been made with the state authorities for the use of the militia target range, about three miles east of Douglas, by the troops of this brigade.

The number one team defeated the 6th Artillery bowling team Monday afternoon and took the lead in the bowling tournament, while number two team was defeated by the 22d team number two. Work was begun on the brigade dance pavilion which is being erected between the camps of the 11th and 18th Infantry.

The 11th Infantry ball team was defeated in a practice game at the ball park by a team composed of soldiers and civilians by the score of 9-5, Captain Schoeffel and Lieutenant Walthall umpiring. Chaplain Stull opened the moving picture feature of his amusement tent to a large and appreciative audience Friday evening, when he showed four reels, which is to be the daily program. On Wednesday morning, led by the 11th Infantry band, 500 soldiers marched to the Church of the Immaculate Conception to attend eight o'clock mass as a special observance of St. Patrick's day. The celebration was arranged by Chaplain Stull for the benefit of the Irish Catholics in the brigade.

Brigade services were held Sunday afternoon by the chaplains of the brigade at the big tent of the 11th Infantry. Chaplain Winters had charge of the services, while Chaplain Stull was the speaker. Music was furnished by the 18th Infantry band.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 24, 1915.

A very pretty dinner was given March 17 by Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, little green pigs serving as favors. The guests were Major and Mrs. John F. McGill, Ensign and Mrs. Logan, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Seymour and J. M. Baker, of Oregon, who has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Karns for ten days and is at present the guest of his uncle, Col. H. S. Wallace, in San Francisco, but will return to the yard. Mrs. Karns spent Friday and Saturday as the guest of Mrs. Violet Kruttschnitt, in San Francisco, Commander Karns joining her for a trip to the exposition. Miss Isabel McCracken has been up from San Francisco on a visit to Miss Mary Gorgas. Mrs. Samuel R. White, jr., has left for San Francisco, to stay while the Cheyenne and H submarine are there. On April 1 she will proceed to Long Beach, where the vessels are to base. Mrs. Logan and Mrs. William B. Howe, wives of officers of the Cheyenne, also leave Vallejo for Long Beach the first of the month.

In compliment to Mrs. Haynes, of Philadelphia, here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Alexander H. Van Keuren, Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley entertained at bridge Saturday, the prizes going to Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope. Others present: Mesdames Webb, Munger, Bowen, Mossell, See, Upshur, Sahn and Van Keuren. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens made Major and Mrs. John F. McGill the incentive for an elaborate Sunday supper for Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Soule, Capt. and Mrs. Upshur, Lieut. and Mrs. McReynolds, Surg. Frank E. McCullough, Dr. A. V. Doran and Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Hilliard. Surgeon McCullough spent the week-end here as a guest at the Owens home, returning to Yerba Buena, where he is on temporary duty in connection with the establishment of a medical school.

Miss Helen Goodyear, from San Francisco, was week-end guest of Miss Marion Brooks. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, visiting her mother in Vallejo while Lieutenant Bowen is on his cruise, had dinner last week in honor of Mrs. J. L. Siedon and for Ensign Nielsen, Miss Helen Bon and Miss Rita Brown, of San Francisco; Dr. A. K. Breuman, Dr. Michelson, Dr. James Brownlie and Lieut. K. L. Hill. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott spent the week-end at San Francisco as house guests of Mrs. Eleanor Martin. Lieutenant Hamilton Bryan gave a tea dance at the California building at the exposition the other day. Col. Abner Pickering has arrived from Port Douglas on a thirty days' leave, most of which will be spent in San Francisco.

Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks entertained at cards Monday for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran, Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Marion Brooks, Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Hilliard and P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge. Gen. John F. Sheehan, one of the officials at the Yountville Veterans' Home, spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, the latter being his niece. Miss Dorothy Bennett is entertaining Miss Miriam and Miss Cora Ives, who accompanied her to the yard from Menlo Park last week. They will remain several days longer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Soule, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Mrs. Everett G. Mossell, Miss Mariou Brooks and P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge went to San Francisco yesterday to attend the dinner dance given at the Fairmont by Miss Kathryn MacAdams, a frequent visitor here. Other service people present were Lieuts. John H. Newton and J. R. C. Smith. Lieutenant Newton entertained at dinner Saturday aboard ship for a number of friends. Ensign James B. Will gave a similar affair aboard the New Orleans Monday night, when cards bearing little paintings of the tower of jewels and other buildings at the exposition served as favors. Lieut. J. R. Redman's tea aboard the St. Louis that afternoon was chaperoned by Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston and was attended by Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Soule, Miss Kathryn MacAdams, Miss Sallie Fox, Miss Suzette Newton and the ward-room officers.

Miss Elizabeth Wylie, of Florida, arrived to-day and will be the guest of Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren until Saturday, when she is to sail for Shanghai, where her marriage to Mrs. Van Keuren's brother, Ensign Robert P. Molten, is to take place immediately upon her arrival. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff, formerly on duty here and who commanded the Mare Island-built Jupiter on her cruise around to the East coast, was a visitor to the yard to-day, having come out from New York on sick leave. Mrs. Kempff has been staying in San Francisco, her former home, during his absence.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason gave a dinner to-night in honor of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul H. Fretz.

Others present were Major and Mrs. John F. McGill, Surg. and Mrs. U. S. Webb, Lieut. and Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Frank T. Arms. Lieut. John W. W. Cummings, who is spending a leave in the state of Washington, is expected to return to the yard about April 1. Asst. Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt will arrive here aboard the destroyer Whipple to-morrow morning and will be entertained at luncheon by Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett.

Last week marked the gathering in San Francisco Bay of all ships of the Pacific Fleet except the few still on duty in Mexican waters. The vessels were ordered to San Francisco to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and to be reviewed by Vice President Marshall as personal representative of President Wilson. The Colorado, flying for the first time in these waters the flag of an admiral, arrived Wednesday, as did the Maryland, Annapolis, first division of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and other vessels, ordered here from San Diego. The Cheyenne and the divers of the H group, here for repairs for six weeks, joined the fleet Friday. Vice President Marshall, accompanied by Secretary of the Interior F. K. Lane and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, reviewed the ships March 23, after a luncheon had been tendered Vice President Marshall, at which all the foreign commissioners were present. Lieut. Comdr. Wallace Berthoff acted as aid to the Vice President, while Lieut. A. J. Jones, I. C. Kidd and H. E. Kimmel escorted Mrs. Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Lane and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. Major John T. Myers, who commands the marine camp at the exposition grounds, and Capt. James McK. Huey also were in the party. A tour about the bay on the destroyer Truxtun completed the visit to the fleet.

The reserve torpedo flotilla will come to the yard next Friday for repairs, the Lawrence, Hull, Hopkins and Stewart having been ordered here instead of the First Division, whose boats have not completed their target practice, and will come here the first of May for their thirty-day stay. Whether the Annapolis will come here at this time is not known. It was expected that she would be ordered to the yard to fit out for a cruise to Alaska, carrying the members of the radio crew which is to overhaul the stations in the Far North as usual, but about the ship the general understanding is that she will return to the Mexican coast. In this case the only vessels available to carry the men North will be those of the Coast Guard.

The destroyer Farragut, which has been ordered turned over to the California Naval Reserve, is now to remain here indefinitely. Her battery of 6-pounder guns is now being replaced with 8-pounders. Eighteen 3-inch guns for the receiving ship St. Louis arrived this week from the naval gun factory and will be installed on her next visit. There is a persistent report that the New Orleans is to be ordered to Mare Island for permanent duty as a receiving ship, no such vessel now being maintained at the yard. The collier Mars has sailed from Honolulu for this yard to receive extensive repairs. Authority has been received to make the repairs to the model of the North Dakota, sent to the exposition with the Navy's exhibit. A private firm in San Francisco asked \$1,500 for the job, which will be done for \$800 here.

Orders have been received for all repairs on the San Diego to be completed by May 29. The next large cruiser to come to the yard will be the Maryland, the last of this month, for repairs that will require several weeks.

The keel of destroyer 68, on which shop work has been in progress for some time, will be laid the middle of July, and it is hoped that authority will be issued and material received in time for her sister ship to be laid down at the same time. The yard's figures on the second destroyer were sent to Washington by telegraph last week, and the bids for the fuel ship, a sister vessel of the Kanawha, authorized under the last naval bill, will leave the yard to-morrow. Plans are going ahead for the launching of the Maumee, the work on the launching platform having been started to-day. Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Capt. W. M. Crose, formerly captain of the yard, but now commanding the Rhode Island, is expected to be her sponsor. Miss Crose and her mother and young sister are now making their home in Berkeley.

Orders have been received for fifty marines to sail on the April transport for duty at Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines. A detachment of thirty men is also to be sent to Bremer-ton.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 20, 1915.

The "book" party given last Friday evening by Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth brought out nearly everyone on the station. The books represented the literature of all ages, from Bible times until the latest books announced in the magazines. Comdr. De Witt Blamer represented "Seven Keys to Bald-Pate," Lieutenant Almy "Dri and I," represented by naval order No. 99, being Secretary Daniels's order prohibiting the use of liquor in navy yards or on naval vessels, and Lieut. J. H. Blackburn represented "Three Weeks," with the words "Kick Me" in big black letters printed underneath the calendar. The other books represented by the various officers and ladies would "stock a young library." Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw received the prize for guessing correctly the titles of the greatest number of books. Dancing and bridge followed. Mrs. Robert M. Doyle poured coffee and Mrs. Harriet Brown served ices. The affair was one of the prettiest and most delightful given in the yard for many months.

Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a launch party to the naval magazine last Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger and Mrs. P. M. Perkins. Mrs. Ely and three children will arrive next week to join Dr. Ely, who is now on duty with the Reserve Fleet. Mesdames Brady, Hirschinger and Shearer attended the Orpheum, in Seattle, Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander had dinner Friday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson. Mrs. Johnson entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Curtis, Manning and Alexander.

Mrs. McCombs, wife of Lieut. Jack McCombs, of Fort Lawton, was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer over Friday night and attended the "book" party given by Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer entertained at dinner Wednesday complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Lieut. Comdr. David Boyd. Mrs. E. D. Stanley left Tuesday for Humbolt, Neb., on account of the critical illness of her father.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Sunday for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer and Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary. Mrs. Maurice A. Shearer gave a pretty luncheon Thursday, with pink as the color scheme. Complimentary to Surg. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm entertained at dinner Thursday. Miss Madeline Treat, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond, leaves to-day for Port Flagler, where she will spend the coming week with Lieut. and Mrs. Thiel, sailing on the Congress for her home in San Francisco. Miss Treat has been extremely popular during her stay at the yard and has made many friends, who are loath to see her leave the station.

Mrs. A. J. Geiger entertained at luncheon Friday in compliment to Mrs. Nelson W. Hibbs and for Mesdames Wentworth, Backus, Drake and Irwin. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond had dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Miss Madeline Treat and Ensign Little. Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer have a "children's" party this evening in honor of the birthday of Lieut. L. H. Lacey. The guests include Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Ensign Hosford, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey.

Dr. Harry D. Johnson gave a stag party Tuesday for Dr. Ely, Dr. Harry Turner, Lieut. E. D. Almy, Lieut. H. W. Stiles, Father Cammerman and Ensign Martin. A buffet supper was served during the evening. Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin gave a dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Madam Irwin and Miss Genevieve Irwin. Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles entertained at cards Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Mrs. Shearer and Mrs. Perkins. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady had dinner Thursday complimentary to Dr. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Monroe attended the dinner-dance at the Hotel Sorrento Wednesday evening as guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou. Paymr. Charles W. Eliason, whose orders detach him from duty with the Pacific

Reserve Fleet and order him to his home in New York, will probably go South to join his family, who are now at Berkeley, Cal., before going East. He will be relieved of his duties as pay officer of the cruisers West Virginia, South Dakota and Milwaukee by Paymr. J. R. Hornberger, now attached to the cruiser Maryland, now in the South.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 22, 1915.

Former Congressman Harry L. Maynard, who underwent a serious operation at King's Daughters Hospital, Portsmouth, Monday, is doing as well as could be expected. Mr. Maynard is the father of Lieut. John B. Maynard, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Comdt. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., made an inspection of the Marine Barracks Wednesday and held a review of the whole command on the parade grounds. In the early afternoon he made an inspection of the Naval Training Station, accompanied by his aid, Capt. J. C. Breckinridge; Capt. Archibald H. Scales, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs and Lieut. G. H. Laird.

A dinner dance was given on the North Dakota Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Josiah S. McKean, Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent, Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Spears, Miss Louise Spears, Miss Dorothy Snodgrass, Ensign and Mrs. Forrest U. Lake, Lieut. Comdr. Walton R. Sexton, Surg. James C. Pryor, Ensign Alfred S. Wolfe and Herman E. Fischer.

The May 1 carnival—"Navy day"—to be held at St. Helena, has been taken up by the large organizations of this vicinity with the purpose of aiding the members of the Naval Y.M.C.A. (Woman's Auxiliary) and the Navy Relief Society, under whose auspices the "day" is being planned. There will be special trains run from nearby towns, giving people from the interior a chance to witness the various exercises and systematic training of the naval station here. The executive committee is composed of Mesdames Frank E. Beatty, Barton Myers, Archibald H. Scales, John Jenkins, Kirkland Ruffin, J. B. Frazier, Elizabeth Neely, Chaplain J. B. Frazier, Mr. B. C. Pond, secretary of the Naval Y.M.C.A. Mrs. W. L. Harris and Mrs. J. B. Frazier are the committee on booths. Under the auspices of the Naval Y.M.C.A. the Harmony Club, of Berkeley, gave a delightful musicale at the Marine Barracks Friday evening.

After the luncheon at the Chamberlin in his honor, which followed the launching of the Pennsylvania at Newport News, Secretary Daniels and party reached the navy yard on the Mayflower after six, being transferred in launches to the Franklin, where they were received by Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. Accompanying him were Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Capt. Archibald H. Scales, Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, aid to the Secretary; Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Capt. James C. Breckinridge, Naval Constr. Richard M. Watt, Lieut. G. C. Diehman, and a numerous party of guests, who remained on the Franklin while the Secretary, accompanied by the above officers and Congressman Palmer, made a hurried inspection of the training station and detention camp.

Mrs. E. T. Pollack, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Portsmouth, has returned to her home in Washington. Mrs. Frank S. Hope left Wednesday for Washington, to be the guest of Mrs. G. L. P. Stone.

After the launching Tuesday Ensigns Andrew C. Bennett, Robert H. English and George C. Fuller had luncheon on the Tallahassee for Ensign and Mrs. Earl C. Metz, Ensign and Mrs. Rush Fay, Misses Elizabeth Brook, Anne Groner, Mildred Cobb, Frances Masury, Messrs. James Hume and Herman Allyn. Capt. Max Thierichens, of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, also entertained on board after the launching for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Topping, Misses Mary and Eugenia Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hurst, Misses Artie Smith, Virginia Hozier and Mr. James Stubbs. Captain Topping piloted the cruiser from Cape Henry to Newport News on her arrival. Captain Thierichens paid official calls on Collector of Customs Norman R. Hamilton and Col. Ira F. Haines, commandant of Fort Monroe, recently. During his visit to Colonel Haines he was guest of honor at luncheon and later witnessed a full dress parade of the garrison. Yesterday part of the Eitel's crew, accompanied by non-commissioned officers from Fort Monroe, were allowed shore liberty—the first they have had for eight months; the officers of the cruiser were accompanied on their sight-seeing tour by officers from Fort Monroe also. Captain Thierichens on Saturday was guest of honor at dinner at the Chamberlin given by President A. L. Hopkins and Homer L. Ferguson, vice-president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.

Preceding the hop at the Country Club Saturday a dinner was given for Mr. and Mrs. James A. G. Pennington, Misses Frances Masury, Ellen Sherrard, of Charlottesville, Va.; Anne and Virginia Groner and Dorothy Cohn by Lieut. Augustine W. Rieger, Ensign George C. Fuller, A. C. Bennett, Bruce G. Leighton and Surg. Ovid Foote. Mr. Harry Goodridge had dinner for Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades and their guest, Mrs. William McDonald, of Providence, R.I.; Miss Bessie Conrad, of Winchester, Va., and Mr. Whitnell Tunstall. Lieut. Robert P. Pierce had dinner for Misses Martha Valentine, of Richmond, Va.; Helen Hobbs, Gertrude Gillam, Lieut. H. N. Manney and C. D. Barrett. Among the dancers were Surg. and Mrs. Rhoades, Misses Beatty, Eldredge, Kelly, Perkins, Civil Engr. C. A. Bostrom, Lieut. A. W. Rieger, Ensign A. C. Bennett, G. C. Fuller, B. G. Leighton, Lieut. H. N. Manney, S. W. Howard, R. P. Pierce, C. D. Barrett and N. A. Eastman and Surg. Ovid C. Foote.

Ensign Alfred S. Wolfe had a charming dinner on the North Dakota last evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, Lieut. and Mrs. William O. Spears, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Paul R. Stalnaker, Ensign and Mrs. Forrest U. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. James A. G. Pennington, Misses Anne and Virginia Groner, Ellen Sherrard, of Charlottesville, Va.; Frances Masury, Louise Spears, Dorothy Snodgrass, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the officers of the ship.

Surg. James C. Pryor and Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, who spent the week-end in Washington, have returned to the North Dakota. Mr. W. W. Smith had dinner Thursday at the Monticello, followed by a theater party to hear the San Carlo Opera Company in "Aida" at the Wells, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Owens and Ensign and Mrs. Mahlon S. Tisdale. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Owens had dinner on the Neptune Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30, 1915.

Lieut. Barton K. Yount, 15th U.S. Inf., who married Miss Mildred A. Parker last October, has arrived at Tientsin, China, with his bride, after six weeks of continuous traveling. Surg. and Mrs. William H. Bell, U.S.N., have closed their home in the navy yard and gone to California for a month's trip. Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Cook entertained at a dinner preceding the dance at the Manheim Cricket Club Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Allen has been spending the week as a guest of her sister in New York city. Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., gave a delightful farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe, who are soon leaving the Girard Estate to take up their residence at Kirklyn. Among the invited guests were Commandant and Mrs. Benson, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Keyes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Comdr. and Mrs. Hinds, Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Bierer, Paymr. and Mrs. Philbrick, Lieut. and Mesdames H. E. Welte, C. T. Blackburn, W. F. Cochrane, C. H. Bullock, R. L. Shepard, C. A. Lutz, Bogan, Wilcox, Decker and Miller, Major and Mrs. Smedley Butler, Col. and Mrs. Long, Major and Mrs. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Van Hoose, Captains Babb, Bartlett, Beaumont, Major Hill and Paymaster Bull, also many prominent Philadelphians.

Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, U.S.N., of Washington Lane, Jenkinton, is rapidly improving at the Germantown Hospital from injuries received in the serious automobile accident. Comdr. J. P. Morton, U.S.N., who recently reported for duty on the Wisconsin, was unexpectedly ordered to Constantinople as commander of the Scorpion, a billet recently vacated by the sad drowning of Lieut. Comdr. William F. Bricker. He sails from New York for Genoa April 9.

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At their own expense Capts. H. D. South and E. R. Beadle, U.S.M.C., are making experiments with carrier pigeons as a means of communication between the fleet and expeditionary forces of marines. It is reported that despite the development of wireless telegraphy, field telegraphy and other modern modes of communication, carrier pigeons are being used extensively in the European war. According to these reports there are 20,000 pigeons with the British army, and the other armies are using pigeons in sending messages under certain conditions where it is claimed that they prove a better means of communication than wireless or any other system. It is thought that pigeons would be of special use in the sending of small detachments into

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the interior of a wild country, where it would be impossible to carry a wireless outfit. Captains South and Beadle have purchased some high-bred Belgian pigeons and are sending them to Guantanamo, where Capt. W. G. Fay, commandant of the Marine Corps Barracks, will conduct the experiments.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, has returned to Washington from an inspection trip to the Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., and has prepared plans for the acquisition of the lands located on San Diego Bay required for the establishment of the school on a new site. The present site on an island in the harbor is soon to be vacated and restored to the private owners. The Signal Corps expects to develop a new plant on the mainland, which will meet the needs of the Service for some years to come.

A highly developed national defense, with material increases in the standing Army and state Militia and a stronger and larger Navy will be the best means of the United States preserving its peace, according to a statement attributed to Theodore Marbury, president of the Maryland Peace Society and president of the National Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

Next month will be a busy one for the Atlantic Fleet. Among other things that are planned for it is the individual target practice by day with small arms, none of the ships having yet engaged in the practice this year. Only about half the Atlantic Fleet have taken the provisional target practice.

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DEMORALIZING THE NAVY PAY CORPS.

There are at present eight vacancies in the Navy Pay Corps and this number will be increased to eleven by the retirements during the summer. Despite the fact that the Secretary of the Navy has lowered the standard of examinations for commissions in the corps, he is experiencing considerable difficulty in filling the vacancies from the enlisted men in the Navy. Even those who have come into the corps are not finding the service as agreeable as they anticipated. It would not be surprising if some of them resigned, as the present examinations for admission to the Pay Corps are not such as fully to equip any enlisted man for the duties required. Whatever may be said in commendation of the efforts of the Secretary to open the door for advancement to the enlisted men of the Navy, his policy in dealing with the Pay Corps can but lessen its efficiency, and the Service very properly objects to lowering the standards for admission. At present the examinations for admission are lower than those for the Naval Academy; yet the young man who enters the Academy must take a four years' course in an institution with as high standards as any college in the country before he is commissioned in the Navy.

There can be no objections to the law which has opened the doors of the Naval Academy to the enlisted men, but there are serious objections to lowering the standard of the Pay Corps for their benefit. It is a class discrimination at the expense of efficiency. If the enlisted men can come up to the same standard as other candidates for commissions they should be encouraged in seeking advancement; not otherwise. The Army system by which a preference is given to enlisted men over civilians in filling vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant is along sound lines, but these enlisted men are required to pass the same examination as civilians, and the same policy should be pursued in the Navy. The enlisted men in both Services have certain advantages over civilians in passing examinations, as they are acquainted with military methods and terms. They should be able to pick up general knowledge during their service which would assist them in passing the examination.

If enlisted men can meet the requirements specified for other candidates for commissions they will make as a rule more desirable officers, as the discipline and training which they receive in the Navy are not unlike those maintained at the Military and Naval Academies. No one can find any fault with the Secretary's efforts to arouse the ambition of enlisted men to work for promotion, but he should not lower the standards in order to favor any class. This is not the way to assist enlisted men, who should be required to conform to a high standard. The result is likely to be the weeding out by court-martial proceedings of men whose incapacity properly to perform the duties of the Pay Corps was manifest when they entered it.

RESTORATION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

The War Department is wrestling with a number of intricate questions relative to the transfer of retired officers to the active list as provided for in the last Army Appropriation Act. Retired officers who have been or may hereafter be retired for physical disability are by this law divided into two classes: (1) those who are under fifty years of age with rank not above captain, and (2) those of all other grades and ages. The first class, it is specified in the new Army Act, must pass examinations as now provided for by law, which authorizes the President to formulate these regulations. The Army Act provides, on the other hand, that the second class referred to must pass examinations under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. These complicated features of the Appropriation Act are puzzling the Secretary of War, and he has asked the Judge Advocate General for an opinion upon the act. Until these legal complications are cleared up it will be impossible for the Secretary to prescribe any regulations for the examinations. When the question of law is settled the Secretary will be called upon to determine under what regulation the retired officers should be required to take examinations. Owing to the many changes in the Field Service Regulations, the new Infantry Drill Regulations and the Cavalry Service Regulations, the examinations are apt to prove very difficult to retired officers who may have been out of active service for ten years. However, they will have plenty of time to study up, as it must be some time before the Department is ready to publish a general order covering the regulations and the requirements of the examinations. The subjects may be sent to the President for his personal examination before any decision is reached in the Department.

Retired officers who have applied for restoration to the active list under recent legislation up to date are:

Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, Major Alfred S. Frost, Capt. Harold L. Jackson, Major Frank R. Lang, 1st Lieut. William E. Mould, Major William O. Owen, 1st Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, 2d Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, Major George M. Wells.

The action of the United States in seeking to prevent the Allies from bringing finally to a successful conclusion their edict that no merchant vessel shall leave German ports may have a larger bearing upon the prosperity of the United States than appears on the surface, as the cutting off of shipments of potash from Germany might entail great loss to the agriculture of this country. Charles P. Steinmetz, the celebrated consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, in an analysis of the value of potash to America, published in the Knickerbocker Press, of Albany, N.Y., on March 30 pointed out that the farm lands of the United States like those of other countries require German potash for their nourishment. For years Germany has been practically the sole supply of this potash. By the war this supply is cut off and "a potash famine is already upon us." For this year the potash remaining in the soil may tide us over, but should the war continue another year an adequate supply of potash would have to be found elsewhere or serious consequences in the way of decreased crops would follow. "The question of potash supply is thus the most important problem of industrial agriculture in America to-day." Potash is taken out of the soil by crops and unless replaced artificially the soil gradually becomes barren like many New England farms. The virgin soil of the United States has been pretty well taken up, and more and more the country is dependent upon the use of fertilizers. Before the discovery of the great potash mines of Germany wood ashes formed the source of supply, but the disappearance of our forests has made this source no longer commercially available. The enormous beds of giant seaweeds along the Pacific coast, which contain much potash, offer a possible solution, but the cost of extracting the potash from these weeds makes capital very chary about entering upon this field when the end of the war might see the business ruined by the dumping of large masses of foreign potash on the market at the cheap price made possible by the low cost of production in the German mines. Thus the free shipment of non-contraband from German ports to the United States means a great deal to the American farmers. Perhaps her knowledge that she possesses, in a certain sense, a control over the wheat fields of the world may cause Germany to indulge in some sarcastic reflections on the threat that she will be starved out. It would certainly be an interesting spectacle, that of starving out a country that holds in its hands the control of an article essential to the production of wheat the world over.

Prof. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard University, the physical culture expert, has come to the rescue of the "peace" brethren with an authoritative pronouncement against military training in the public schools as tending to promote the requisite physical development of the pupils. He believes that purely athletic training is better. He favors the organization of a "citizens' army for health and efficiency." This, he believes, would do more for the protection of the country than young men trained in the military school of physical development. He believes that much of Germany's success in war is to be looked for rather in the training of her gymnasts and turners than in the physical development incidental to military work. In an interview given to Edward Marshall, Professor Sargent makes a statement with which military men will by no means agree: "An all-round physical development is not produced by military training and an all-round physical development is what counts most toward forming a good foundation for success not alone in ordinary civil life, but also in military life, even in actual battlefield experience." We said that Professor Sargent had come to the rescue of the peace folk advisedly, for in this interview he himself says: "The weakness of the peace movement always has been that it never has offered a substitute for the standing military army, and this has worried those wise people who have not wished to see our country left utterly defenseless." Since less than fifty per cent. of our available male population are physically fit for military service it seems to him that the first requisite to the proper defense of the country should be the development of our youths into able-bodied men. This must be done, he holds, before there is any thought of giving them technical training, which would be more effective and more easily imparted if based on good physique. The present enthusiasm for athletics is not the kind desired, since it reaches only the vigorous and strong. What is wanted is a system of progressive athletic training that "shall be carried on progressively from the primary, through the secondary and higher grades to and through the college and university." Such a system, Professor Sargent believes, supplemented by technical training, if necessity arose, not only would tend to make our nation invincible from a military point of view, but "would enable our people to defend themselves from the invasion of preventable diseases." Professor Sargent, without intending it, presents a strong argument for military training.

Protests against G.O. No. 9, War Dept., Feb. 20, 1915, are coming from the Service, in which it is alleged that to the Board of Review created by the order are given functions which by law belong to the General Staff. While the Army at large entertains the highest

opinion of the personnel of the board, it is claimed that the order creating it is a backward step in the organization of the Army, laying a foundation for the building up of a bureaucracy in the War Department. It is argued that the general order virtually ties the hands of the Chief of Staff, and in this respect is contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the law that created the Staff. It is insisted that the general order places the work of co-ordinating and supervising the coast defense in the new board. The Chief of Staff is made a member of the Board of Review and business is to be conducted directly with the Secretary of War without giving the General Staff an opportunity to pass upon it. It is reported that the Board of Review has already submitted a recommendation to the Secretary of War for an increase in the number of companies of Coast Artillery from twelve to twenty-one. Those who object to the creation of the board take the position that the mobile Army must be depended upon to defend most of the coast line. The mobile Army not only defends all the coast excepting the large harbors, but the rear of the fortifications. For this reason the fortifications, it is argued, should come under the jurisdiction of the General Staff, so that they will fit in to the general plan of the defenses of the country. The Board of Review would not be so objectionable, from the standpoint of the officers of the mobile Army, if the board would report to the General Staff, as it is claimed was originally planned when the act creating the General Staff was passed, as it would then fit into the organization of the Army. The protests that have come to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicate that the Board of Review is likely to become a source of friction in the War Department, being open to the same objections urged against the old bureau system before the General Staff was created. The order which creates the Board of Review was published in our issue of March 13, page 881.

It is difficult to understand the policy that has determined the action of our Government in the case of the German warship Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Here is a vessel that seeks the hospitality of one of our ports after having sunk an American vessel on the high seas, bringing with her the evidence of her iniquity in the person of the officers and crew of the sunken vessel. It would seem that the proper course of action in this case was to demand of the German government a statement as to whether or not it held itself responsible for this outrage upon our flag, accompanying this demand with a statement of the amount of indemnity we required in case the act of the German warship was the act of its government, and holding that vessel as security for the payment of our claim. If the action of the vessel was repudiated by the German government her captain in sinking the American vessel would have been guilty of an act of constructive piracy, for which he should have been held personally responsible. On the contrary, he was received with open arms as though he were a hero returning with his laurels, in the shape of the spoils of the American vessel. He was feted and was permitted to put his vessel into drydock and to add several knots to its speed so that he might slip out of port and continue his warfare against our merchant vessels. It is true that at last accounts the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was still in harbor at Hampton Roads, but she had received every facility for fitting herself to continue her work of destruction, while our naval authorities appear to be engaged in assisting her in escaping by holding in check the vessels of her enemies watching for her departure from her secure haven. In case this German vessel slips away it will be a question whether we cannot be, and should not be, held responsible for her further depredations, as the British government was held responsible by us in the case of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

In another column appears a quotation from a correspondent of the London Times on the flying abilities of Germans and Englishmen, in which comment is made on the German cavalry which does a manifest injustice to the great achievements of the Prussian cavalry which Frederick the Great made the finest body of horsemen in the whole of Europe. After the battle of Mollwitz, where the Prussian cavalrymen were driven from the field by the Austrians who charged in Turkish fashion and drove them, including their royal master, from the field, Frederick saw that his horsemen were too heavy in every sense. He had them reorganized after the methods of Saxe, laying down the rule that "all evolutions are to be made at the greatest speed." Led by the invincible Seydlitz and Ziethen, the Prussian cavalry performed wonderful feats in the historic battles of Strigau, Rossbach, Leuthen and Zorndorf. It is said that of twenty-two general engagements fought by Frederick his cavalry won fifteen. In the battle of Rossbach in 1757, the French and Imperialists, confident in their overwhelming numbers, advanced carelessly, exposing their flank to the Prussian advance under Seydlitz who, instantly, without waiting for his infantry, charged with his 4,000 mounted men and completely routed the allies, who lost 3,000 killed and wounded and 5,000 prisoners. Again at Zorndorf the following year the cavalry was the deciding factor. There Seydlitz with twenty-six squadrons not only turned the fortunes of the day, but checked the victorious Russian cavalry, drove it from the field, returned, fell upon the Russian infantry, which stoutly resisted, and when broken by the Prussian horsemen rallied again and again, but finally gave way with great loss. So markedly did Frederick's success with his cavalry influence the thought of Europe that Napoleon

sought to introduce Frederick's methods into the French cavalry. In speaking of the cavalry in the American Civil War, the new International Encyclopedia says: "The Civil War contains numerous examples of brilliant cavalry operations which have served to place the names of Sheridan, Buford and Stuart by the side of Seydlitz and Ziethen on the cavalry roll of fame." Coming nearer to our own time, we find Major Gen. E. A. Altam, C.B., C.M.G., of the British army, saying in his recently published work, "The Principles of War," page 72, Vol. 1, that the charge of the German cavalry under Bredow at the battle of Mars-la-Tour in 1870 in the Franco-Prussian war, "was perhaps the most brilliant feat of arms in the war."

The Secretary of the Navy has about reached the conclusion that the most difficult task that he has attempted since taking charge of the Navy Department is defining the duties of the new Chief of Naval Operations. In order to carry out the provisions of the law he will be called on to completely reorganize the administration of the Navy Department. It is understood that the Secretary is not willing to give the Chief of Operations the same status as that of the Chief of Staff in the Army. He has not been convinced that a General Staff is needed in the Navy, although the law in creating the office of Chief of Operations comes very near defining a chief of staff. Several plans for the reorganization of the Navy in connection with fixing the duties of the new Chief of Operations have been submitted to the Secretary, but up to this time he has not adopted any plan. As he has previously announced, the Secretary insists that the General Board should occupy an important part in any reorganization scheme. The regulations defining the duties of the General Board prescribe that it shall have an important function in preparing the fleet for war, and the Secretary is anxious to include the Board in his new organization scheme. This is one of the most difficult features of readjusting the duties of the officers serving in the Department.

A correspondent, referring to the fact that a reduction of the tour of duty in the Philippines will be a hardship to the younger officers in the Army on account of the expense of making trips to and from the islands, says that it will be a still greater hardship for the non-commissioned staff officers, who have to make the same trips with their families and who have to save the means for doing so from their still smaller salaries. "Our expenses," our correspondent says, "are necessarily the same when traveling with our families as those of the younger officers. In moving my wife and three children from the Panama Zone I incurred an expense of \$150, and the same amount in moving from San Francisco to Fort Greble in 1911, or a total expense in about four years of \$300. This was sufficient to send one of my children to a good college. I believe it is the greatest ambition of all non-commissioned staff officers to educate their children, and with our professions in civil life we would be able to do so, but under the existing conditions with us in the Army it is impossible." There are certainly two sides to this question of shortening the period of service in the Philippine Islands, but as to one thing we are clear, and that is that it is a question that should be settled by the War Department and not by an act of Congress.

As soon as the regulations are approved and arrangements are made for the housing of the officers at Fort Sill the first class for the School of Musketry will be selected. At this time it is impossible to say just when the school will be open, as the General Staff is proceeding with great care in the consideration of the regulations for it. These are regarded as of great importance, as they will provide for radical changes in fire control and discipline for the Army. The regulations are being prepared under direction of Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf., who on account of his book, "The Rifle in War," is regarded as an authority on rifle fire, and his work on the regulations will be watched with interest.

The suggestion has been made in connection with the disaster to the submarine F-4 that officers and men on submarine duty should have extra pay allowance. It is contended that this service is quite as perilous as aviation and that it takes extraordinary skill to man the submarines. Before Congress adjourns the Secretary of the Navy will take up the subject and is very apt to make some recommendation for extra pay for those who take the extra risk to their lives in submarines. At the same time he will consider the question of additional pay for divers. The Department is developing a new system of deep diving, and an efficient personnel is necessary to carry out this scheme. Some inducements should be made for officers and men to serve with the submarines and to qualify as divers.

The Atlantic Fleet is expected to arrive off Hampton Roads, Va., about April 11 for target practice. Secretary Daniels is planning to witness the practice and confer with Admiral Fletcher on the scheme for the review at New York. While he is with the fleet the Secretary will probably discuss with officers plans for the reorganization of the Navy Department and the defining of the duties of the new Chief of Naval Operations.

PLANS FOR ARMY LEGISLATION.

The Secretary of War and Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, have announced their agreement to urge the adoption of the military policy which the General Staff is now preparing and which will be submitted to the Secretary and Congress at the next session. As previously announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the Secretary of War has directed the General Staff to submit a report which will be an elaboration of the organization plans of the land forces published in 1912. As stated below, Chairman Chamberlain intends to support this program.

In discussion Senator Chamberlain's attitude, the Secretary said: "I was very much gratified to read what Senator Chamberlain said about Army legislation. It revealed his intelligent interest in this most important subject. It is a mistake to assume that Senator Chamberlain and I disagreed about the necessity or desirability of the measures I propose—our disagreement was over the wisdom of asking for more. The Senator was inclined to the opinion that it would be better to lay a complete and comprehensive bill before the Congress and require it to deal therewith; while I felt that that would not be the likely way to get results. The expressed views of Senator Chamberlain in the interview published yesterday are all along the line of the military policy being advocated and pursued by the Department; and I am, as I said before, heartened and delighted at this renewed evidence of the Senator's activity and interest in military matters."

In referring to the work that is being done by the General Staff in formulating a legislative program, Secretary Garrison says:

"The main difficulty, in so far as the form or character of Army legislation is concerned, arises out of the belief, if not the fact, that there is not any settled military policy agreed upon by those in authority and which may become a means of unifying all future effort, the aim of which is the military preparedness of the nation. As a first step toward meeting this situation, the Secretary of War caused a study to be made in 1912 by the General Staff and by general officers which was embodied in a document entitled, 'Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States.' This report was published in that year for the consideration of the Army, the National Guard, and all others who are interested in the development of a sound military policy for the nation."

"In view of the increasing public interest displayed in this matter and the desirability of presenting to Congress, as well as for the information of the public, whatever may prove to be the generally agreed upon view of those who have given the subject careful consideration, I have thought it best to have the whole matter restudied. Both with respect to the coast defense and the mobile Army, I am having the General Staff, with the assistance of the general officers of the Army, prepare for presentation to me a statement of what it is hoped may be accepted as a wise military policy. I shall assure myself by every means in my power that this statement of policy shall represent the collective intelligence of all men who have carefully studied the subject in so far as there is a common agreement; that it is expressed as clearly and logically as possible, and is cast in such form that it may be readily comprehended; that the statement of conditions and remedies shall be reasonable, and that its tabulated conclusions shall rightly and clearly express the resulting status should the policy be given full effect by legislation."

"My hope and aim is that the result of such a study, uncomplicated by minor details, may have a practical result in eventually so commending itself to Congress and the general public that it will come to be accepted as a wise policy, to be consistently pursued with respect to the strength and organization of our armed land forces in peace with a view to the most rapid and efficient development of them to the extent that may be necessary in time of war."

"The substance of such a policy will evidently be a clearly and succinctly expressed statement, accompanied by the reasons therefore and without any taint of exaggeration of the following things:

"First, the reasonable strength and organization of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia; second, a careful study of the question of a Reserve for both the Regular Army and the Organized Militia; third, the Volunteers; their organization and relation to the Regular Army and the Organized Militia; fourth, the amount and character of reserve matériel and supplies which should be available and which cannot be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war; fifth, a careful study of all the accessories required by a military force properly equipped for field service in respect to such matters as aviation, motor transportation to replace horse-drawn vehicles, etc."

"The policy in respect to our seacoast defenses may be regarded as already and for a long time past established and accepted and requires study mainly for the purpose of seeing that it is kept abreast of improvements in the construction of heavy ordnance. In my opinion, such a statement resulting from such a study, and which contains everything that is pertinent to the foregoing subjects will inform Congress and the public of all the essential things that the best judgment of the War Department thinks it is justified in asking Congress to provide in peace and to be prepared to provide in war. A statement of these things, they being such as to commend themselves to the general intelligence (and if they do not so commend themselves there can be no policy), would indicate the general line of development to be pursued and would therefore constitute a comprehensive military policy. As such, it would become a guide for the War Department in asking legislation relating to this general subject and might be hoped to become a guide for legislation originating elsewhere. It is with the foregoing general purpose in mind that, as I have stated before, I have directed the renewed study of this subject."

THE SENATE AND THE ARMY.

In an interview on Army legislation Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, indicated that he intends to advocate legislation along lines recommended by the General Staff and the War College. The Senator took this position in a letter to the Secretary of War during the last session, and he is more than ever convinced that this is the policy that should be pursued by Congress when it takes up the question of national defense at the next session.

In the opinion of Chairman Chamberlain, the strength of the German and French armies in the European war is due largely to the general staff system. There is no more ardent supporter of the General Staff of the Army

in or out of Congress than Senator Chamberlain. He believes that the General Staff was created for the purpose of formulating a general policy for the Army and that Congress should accept its recommendations. In carrying out this policy he expects to have the co-operation of the Secretary of War, and will oppose any legislation which is not along lines laid down by the military advisers of the Government. In the course of his talk upon the subject Chairman Chamberlain said:

"Legislation will be enacted at the next session of Congress reorganizing the United States Army, putting it on a more efficient basis and increasing its size somewhat. Such legislation is of the greatest importance, in my opinion. Congress will deal with it without fail when it meets again. The General Staff of the Army and the War College are working upon recommendations which will be laid before the Secretary of War and later before Congress, I understand."

"Of course, I cannot say that all the recommendations of the General Staff will be accepted by Congress. But there is no doubt but what it is wise to go about the matter of reorganization and increase of efficiency by calling upon the men best prepared to give us needed information."

"It is essential, in my opinion, that the various units of the Army be rounded out in accordance with the demands of military efficiency if the Army is to be of the greatest use in time of need."

Senator Chamberlain laid great stress upon the need of the establishment of a trained military reserve.

"In the past," he said, "it has been impossible to keep in touch with the trained men who leave the Army each year. The Government has had no hold upon these men. I believe that it will be possible to keep in touch with them and to organize a strong reserve for the Army if they are kept on the rolls as reserves when they leave the Service and are paid a comparatively small sum, say \$24 a year. If such a course were adopted I believe that within five years the Army would have a trained reserve 100,000 strong."

Senator Chamberlain said that the advisability of a shorter term of enlistment was being seriously considered, with the idea that many young men who now do not enlist would then come into the Service for the shorter term and gain a military training which would be of benefit both to themselves and to the country. At the end of the short term enlistment these men could retire to the reserves. In case it became necessary to mobilize the reserves each man would have his orders where to report for duty, and there he would find his full equipment."

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, is strongly in favor of the adoption of a system which would bring about a trained reserve for the Army, with which the War Department could keep constantly in touch. He has advocated such a plan in the Senate, and favors cutting the term of enlistment to one year. In that time, he maintains, a young man can be thoroughly trained in his duties as a soldier, and if called upon in the future for military service would be a valuable asset.

Senator Chamberlain, feeling the increased interest in America in the subject of national defense, had printed as a public document a discussion of the military systems of Australia and Switzerland, and the system of training officers in Great Britain. It shows that Switzerland, with a population of 3,315,443, smaller than that of Massachusetts, and with an area less than twice that of the same state, can mobilize 240,000 trained and properly equipped soldiers within twenty-four hours. Behind this is a reserve of about the same size, part of whom are armed and have received training, and may be used to fill casualties, for the defense of positions and for special duties of various kinds.

The annual appropriations for the American Army show that each Regular American soldier costs twenty-eight times as much as does the Swiss. The men who are studying the problem of national defense in the United States feel that some steps must be taken to reduce the cost per capita of the United States Army, while at the same time increasing the number of trained men available for military service.

ARMY AND CIVILIAN POLO CONTEST.

The Army polo won the match for the Treat Cup at San Francisco on March 22 against a civilian team, but only by the smallest margin, the difference in the military players' favor being but half a point, the score being 7½ to 7. The cup is named in honor of Col. Charles G. Treat, Gen. Staff, as the committee in charge of polo games during the Panama-Pacific Exposition decided that on account of Colonel Treat's work in developing the sport in this country he should receive recognition. The Army team was made up as follows: No. 1, Lieut. A. H. Wilson; 2, Lieut. J. S. Hammond; 3, Lieut. C. R. Norton, and back, Capt. F. B. Hennessy. The civilian four comprised Messrs. H. Hastings, W. Tevis, Jr., J. Cheever Cowdin and Herbert F. Lemp. The civilians gave the Army players a handicap of five goals and in the two or three chukkers made up the handicap. During the time their handicap was being "eaten up" the Army men were playing pretty bad polo and the civilians went through them easily. The only player doing any consistent work for the military side then was Lieutenant Wilson, who held off the "enemy" the best he could. Captain Hennessy was energetic enough, but his play lacked accuracy, while Lieutenant Hammond was off his game with a vengeance. In some mysterious way either the Army braced or their opponents fell off, for in the last three chukkers the soldiers came back with a vim that surprised the general spectators and the experts equally. Lieutenant Wilson outdid himself in this series, taking third position, Lieut. John P. Lucas coming into first position, Lieutenant Norton dropping out. Lucas was a great addition to the Army team. Writing of his work in the San Francisco Chronicle, James C. Cooley, manager of the international polo tournament at Meadowbrook, Long Island, in 1914, said: "Lieutenant Lucas is a coming player. He is a fine, accurate hitter, a hustling, energetic player, absolutely fearless and a first-class horseman. He is quick to take up the passes of his team-mates. Given the opportunity which I most sincerely hope he will have, he will develop into a high-class player."

"After Lieutenant Lucas entered into the game the Army seemed to make a decided spurt. Lieutenant Hammond, who had been playing with very little ginger, seemed to wake up and began lining the ball out in fine shape. He made some nice runs, and Lieutenant Lucas rode hard and hustled his opposing back well. Captain Hennessy settled down to work and defended his goal well. He had some fast ponies and his back-hand strokes had a lot of distance, and they were exceptionally well

placed. When the ball was in the center of the field he backed well to the sides, keeping the ball out of the line of play." The following is the total score of the match: Army by allowed handicap, 5 goals; by earned goals, 3; lost by penalties, ½; total, 7½ goals. Civilians, by earned goals, 8; lost by penalties, 1 goal for a foul and 2 safeties; total, 7 goals. Referee, James C. Cooley, Meadowbrook, N.Y.; Hunt Club; timer and scorer, J. Eugene Geer, of Hempstead, N.Y.

LOSS OF U.S. SUBMARINE F-4.

Despite every effort to raise the missing U.S. submarine F-4, which sank on March 25, 1915, at Honolulu, H.T., with all hands, she had not been raised up to April 2, nor is it positive that her hull has been definitely located. The object successfully grappled on March 26, by the Navy tug Navajo, which was supposed to be the F-4, turned out to be only a stray anchor. The bed of the sea about where the submarine was last located before she took her fatal dive, has been carefully dragged by wrecking vessels under the direction of Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., commandant at Honolulu, assisted by Lieut. B. L. Canaga, commanding the tender Alert, Naval Constr. Julius A. Finn, Comdr. Charles C. Smith, Civil Engr. W. C. Parks, and all other available officers.

In response to a cablegram from Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Acting Secretary of the Navy, asking for the exact location of the F-4, Rear Admiral Moore replied March 29 that the boat was 2,800 yards south-southwest of the Honolulu Harbor light. Her location was known within a radius of fifty yards. Depths vary from forty-three to sixty fathoms.

The despatch confirmed the fears of Navy officers at Washington as to the character of the bottom where the F-4 went down. The variation of 102 feet in a radius of 150 feet shows clearly, it is said, the volcanic character of the bottom and indicates that the F-4 may have gone down in a gigantic hole in the coral formations at the harbor entrance. Rear Admiral Blue regretted, he said, that any reports had been published to the effect that the accident was due to any lack of efficiency either in matériel or personnel, and was confident that that was not the case.

The difficulties of raising the submarine are told in a message to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Moore, received on March 30. Grappling hooks were made fast to what officers at Honolulu were confident was the F-4, and the tugs began slowly and cautiously to drag her inshore to shoal water, where the rescue crew could work to better advantage. The lifting hawser parted and the effort to raise or drag with cables had to be abandoned. The only derrick available, a floating derrick of 150 tons, which was brought from Pearl Harbor, has not the power to raise a boat of the size of the F-4 when she is filled with water. An effort is now to be made to raise the boat by the pontoon method.

LIST OF SUPPOSED LOST.

The following is the corrected official list of officers and men of the Navy supposed to be on board the F-4 at the time she disappeared:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Ede, Alfred L., lieutenant, junior grade, commanding. Parker, Timothy A., ensign, attached to the tender Alert as submarine instructor.

ENLISTED MEN.

Ashcroft, George T., gunner's mate, first class; enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., 1912; four years prior service; next of kin, Mary E. Ashcroft, mother, 1511 Newton street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Buck, Clark G., gunner's mate, second class; enlisted at Portland, Ore., 1912; three years prior service; next of kin, Amanda Schrog, mother, 3608 South E street, Tacoma, Wash.
Cauvin, Ernest C., machinist's mate, second class; enlisted at New Orleans, La., 1912; four years prior service; next of kin, Marie Ash, sister, 1961 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.
Colwell, Harley, chief electrician; enlisted at Puget Sound, Wash., 1912; four years prior service; next of kin, James Colwell, father, 2303 N. Sixty-second street, Seattle, Wash.
Covington, Walter E., machinist's mate, first class; enlisted at Dallas, Texas, 1912; four years prior service; next of kin, Sidney Covington, father, Byers, Texas.
Deeth, George L., electrician, second class; enlisted at Puget Sound, Wash., 1913; next of kin, Hester A. Deeth, mother, 1783 E. Fifteenth street, Portland, Ore.
Gillman, Frederick, gunner's mate, first class; enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., 1910; next of kin, Minnie Gillman, sister, 4020 Weber road, St. Louis, Mo.; about eight years prior service.
Grindle, Alston H., chief electrician; enlisted at San Diego, Cal., 1913; next of kin, Joshua Grindle, father, Medocino City, Cal.
Herzog, Frank N., electrician, second class; enlisted at Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912; next of kin, Louisa Herzog, mother, 1027 E. Sixth street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hill, Edwin S., machinist's mate, first class; enlisted at Portland, Ore., 1912; next of kin, John E. Hill, father, Etowah, Tenn.
Hughson, Francis M., machinist's mate, first class; enlisted at San Pedro, Cal., 1913; next of kin, Mary E. Hughson, mother, 1004 S. Mott street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jennie, Albert F., electrician, second class; enlisted at Portland, Ore., 1914; next of kin, Andrew J. Jennie, father, Festus, Mo.
Lunger, Archie H., gunner's mate, second class; enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, 1913; eight years prior service; next of kin, Mrs. Mae Lunger, wife, 710 Beretania street, Honolulu, T.H.
Mahan, Ican L., machinist's mate, first class, enlisted at San Diego, Cal., 1913; three years prior service; next of kin, Margaret C. Mahan, wife, 611 Santa Clara street, Vallejo, Cal.
Moore, Horace L., gunner's mate, first class; enlisted at Washington, D.C., 1913; eight years prior service; next of kin, Horace H. Moore, uncle, Spring Lake, N.J.
Nelson, William S., chief machinist's mate; enlisted at New York, 1912; eight years prior service; next of kin, Elsie Nelson, wife, 223 W. Avenue 37, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pierard, Frank G., chief gunner's mate; enlisted at Washington, D.C., 1911; nine years prior service; next of kin, Frances M. Pierard, wife, 3445 Grand avenue, San Diego, Cal. Another address given is Laverne, Laverne county, Cal.
Wells, Charles H., machinist's mate, second class; enlisted at Puget Sound, Wash., 1911; eight years prior service; next of kin, Elizabeth M. Wells, friend, 522 W. Twenty-seventh street, Norfolk, Va.
Withers, Henry A., gunner's mate, first class; enlisted at Washington, D.C., 1913; ten years prior service; next of kin, Charles A. Withers, brother, 1172 Fourth street, San Diego, Cal.

The foregoing list gives the men who were reported on board of the F-4 on March 7, 1915. It is probable that some of these men have since been transferred from the F-4, and that other men not mentioned in the list have been transferred to that vessel owing to the fact that numerous changes are made in a submarine flotilla. The Department has cabled to the command-

ant, naval station, Honolulu, for a correct list of the men on board the F-4.

Two men whose names appeared in the original list are reported from Honolulu as not having been on board the F-4 at the time she was submerged: James M. Hoggett, electrician, 3d Class, and Albert H. Mellien, chief machinist's mate.

Ensign Timothy A. Parker, U.S.N., who was not at first reported on board the F-4 when she was lost, was born in Kentucky, March 30, 1888, and was appointed a midshipman in the Navy from the 1st Congressional district of Kentucky, July 6, 1906, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1910. He was promoted to the grade of ensign March 7, 1912, serving in that grade on board the U.S.S. Maryland until March 15, 1913; on board the U.S.S. Yorktown from April 1, 1913, to July 17, 1914, and on the U.S.S. Alert, under submarine instruction, from July 17, 1914, to the present date. Next of kin, brother, J. T. Parker, Murray, Ky.

OUR FIRST SUBMARINE FATALITY.

The loss of the F-4 is the first fatal accident the United States Navy has experienced with the submarines. The United States Service has been much more fortunate than the French, British, German, Russian and Japanese navies, each of which has lost submarines, with many fatalities and under the most depressing circumstances. Several years ago a United States submarine was submerged for twelve hours off Newport, R.I., but was finally brought to the surface and all on board survived.

Records at the U.S. Navy Department show sixteen submarine boat disasters in the world's history. An official list compiled follows: March 18, 1904, A-1, British, 11 lost; June 20, 1904, Delfin, Russian, 26 lost; June 8, 1905, A-8, British, 14 lost; July 6, 1905, Farfadet, French, 14 lost; Oct. 16, 1906, Lutin, French, 13 lost; April 26, 1909, Foca, Italian, 13 lost; June 12, 1909, Kambala, Russian, 20 lost; July 14, 1909, C-11, British, 13 lost; April 16, 1910, No. 6, Japanese, all hands lost; May 26, 1910, Pluviose, French, 26 lost; Jan. 17, 1911, U-3, German, 3 lost; Feb. 2, 1912, A-3, British, 14 lost; June 8, 1912, Vendimare, French, 24 lost; Oct. 4, 1912, B-2, British, 15 lost; June 8, 1913, E-5, British, 3 lost; Jan. 16, 1914, A-7, British, 13 lost. Several of the lost submarines disappeared after a dive as in the case of the F-4.

The F-4 is the fourth vessel of the "F" class, four in all, which were completed in 1912 and 1913. The F-4 went into commission May 3, 1913. F-1 and F-2 were built at San Francisco, and F-3 and F-4 at Seattle, but they are all identical in construction. These submarines are designed to stand a submergence of about 300 feet, and during their acceptance trials were actually submerged to a depth of 200 feet for a period of ten minutes. The records of the Navy Department show that during the fall of 1912 the F-1 operated at a depth of 283 feet for about ten minutes off the coast of California.

The F-4 was fitted with a detachable marker-buoy for indicating her position in case of accident. This is fitted outside the boat, but can be released from within, to rise to the surface, unreeling a wire as it goes. In addition to this device, heavy lifting shackles are installed on the upper part of the submarine, and for attaching to these shackles, heavy hoisting slings are carried on the tender.

As the Navy facilities at Honolulu for raising the sunken submarine F-4 have proven inadequate Secretary Daniels on March 31 cabled Rear Admiral Moore authorization to spend \$20,000 in the rental of apparatus suited to the work. This cable was in response to a telegram from Admiral Moore reporting that the Hawaiian Dredging Company had proper apparatus which it would rent the United States for \$750 a day, minimum charge \$10,000. Admiral Moore estimated that \$10,000 additional would be required for other expenses in connection with the work. Admiral Moore also estimates that fourteen days will be required to raise the submarine. He asked the Secretary to act at once on his recommendation in order that advantage might be taken of the present fine weather at Honolulu.

Under orders from the Navy Department, expert divers from the New York Navy Yard started from there April 1, en route to Honolulu, to aid in the operations of raising the F-4. They are accompanied by P.A. Surg. George R. W. French, U.S.N. With them will be shipped a set of the most approved diving appliances for great depths. Chief Gun. Mate George D. Stillson, said to be one of the most expert divers in the world, heads the rescue expedition, which is made up of these gunners' mates: Frank Crilley, Fredolin C. C. Nielson, Stephen J. Drellishak and William F. Loughman. These men all have descended to great depths.

With his new equipment Gunner Stillson has recently gone down 274 feet. It is stated that he thinks that he can descend to a depth of 400 feet, and he will be given an opportunity if the Hawaiian concern does not succeed in its work. The compressed air system which is now used by the Navy in deep sea diving is a recent development.

Evidence of expeditious work done by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, was furnished April 1, when the Bureau received a telephone communication at 4:15 p.m. from Paymr. Eugene C. Tobey, the general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, to the effect that shipment of the diving apparatus for Honolulu had started for San Francisco. The shipment consisted of twenty-seven packages including the recompression tank, weighing 5,460 pounds, making a total shipment weight of 10,756 pounds, or four and one-half tons. In addition, 1,450 feet of air hose was shipped, this being the entire available quantity at New York. The general storekeeper arranged, April 1, for the shipment from Norfolk of 700 feet of hose to New York by Old Dominion steamer arriving at New York April 2. This will be forwarded to San Francisco, arriving one day later than the shipment of April 1.

The commandant at Mare Island and the commanding officer of the Maryland were notified by telegraph of all details of the shipment, which is to be placed on board the Maryland for Honolulu and to be used for the raising of submarine F-4. If the Maryland has sailed, the second consignment of hose will go to Honolulu, via the Matson Line steamer Wilhelmina, sailing April 7. The general storekeeper also arranged with A. Schrader and Sons Company, manufacturers of diving outfits to deliver, if requested by the Maryland, 500 feet of hose now forming a part of their exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

In connection with the plan to hold a review of the Atlantic Fleet at New York in May or June next, Mayor Mitchel, of New York city, has sent the following letter to Secretary Daniels: "It gives me great satisfaction to learn of your plans for a series of maneuvers by the fleet in the waters about New York, culminating in a review

at this port. You may depend upon our hearty co-operation, and I can assure you that every courtesy and convenience in our power will be extended to the officers and men of the fleet."

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Danger to the city of Brownsville, Texas, from the gunfire of warring Mexicans over the border at Matamoros caused an order from Washington to be issued March 29 for three batteries of Artillery from San Antonio to Brownsville and to direct that a regiment of Infantry be held in reserve at Texas City for the duty at Brownsville. These orders were issued, it is said, after a conference between War Department officials, Senator Sheppard, of Texas, and Secretary of State Bryan. The American guns will not be used except on express orders from Washington. If shells begin to fall in Brownsville, General Funston, in command in that region, must report the fact to Washington and await instructions before he fires back, it is asserted.

The hands of the Army officers in authority, however, on the Texas border are so well tied under the wishes of Secretary of State Bryan for fear the Mexicans might be offended, it is said, that the guns of the U.S. Army, even if troops and citizens are killed by Mexican fire, cannot fire back without first telegraphing the fact and receiving permission from Washington to fire.

General Funston, in a telegram to the War Department from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 29, gave brief reports regarding the movements of Mexican troops belonging to the different factions received from Gen. R. K. Evans, Col. C. M. O'Connor and Col. A. P. Blockson, U.S.A. No important engagement between the Villa and Carranza forces, however, was reported from any source April 1, despatches saying that comparative quiet prevailed along the border and that the Mexico City situation was unchanged.

The cruiser Olympia was ordered to-day to go to Vera Cruz from Key West. Secretary Daniels said the Olympia was to relieve the Delaware, now on duty at Vera Cruz.

The U.S. Government, with the hope of securing permanent protection for the 25,000 foreigners in Mexico City, has proposed to the Villa-Zapata forces and to General Carranza that the Mexican capital be declared neutral and outside the field of operations hereafter in Mexico's civil war. The Villa-Zapata forces have agreed to the proposal and are willing to evacuate the city as soon as a similar agreement is obtained with the Carranza authorities, who are now being negotiated with.

VILLA AND CARRANZA.

Some persons have expressed surprise that General Villa has not dominated the military situation in Mexico and that the forces of General Carranza have not been scattered by the man who before the elimination of Huerta was hailed up north as the real military genius of the revolutionists' campaign, and there seemed to be a certain feeling of pity for Carranza when the news came after the Niagara Falls conference that he and Villa would probably have to fight out their differences. The publicity that had attended the fighting of Villa and the "stories" that appeared in the American press regarding his many military virtues and his personality had given to the American public the idea that he was easily the controlling influence among the revolutionists. Now it appears that General Carranza has been able to hold to his original plans and to defy all the forces that Villa can bring against him. In "Carranza and Mexico," a volume by Carlo de Fornaro, published by Mitchell Kennerly, New York, one is told that the intelligence of the revolt against Huerta was on the side of Carranza, who was by no means a man who sought to rise by sudden bounds to a position of authority in Mexico. The author says that Carranza was the only man who started a revolution against Porfirio Diaz, who has been called Mexico's "man of iron." This was in 1893, when Carranza was only thirty-four years old. He led a revolt against the Diaz support of Governor Garza Galán in Coahuila. So effective was this uprising that Diaz recalled the candidacy of Galán and Carranza was not molested. When some years later he ran for governor of Coahuila Diaz sent an emissary to suggest the advisability of withdrawal, but Carranza defied him and succeeded. The stamp of man Carranza is shown by the fact that when Huerta seized Madero and Suarez in February, 1913, of the twenty-seven governors in Mexico, Carranza was the only one who refused to recognize his "coup d'état" and denounced his dictatorship. Carranza is only fifty-five years old and is in the prime of health and physical vigor, despite the absurd reports of his being old and senile. He was educated for a lawyer, but a weakness of the eyes prevented him from practicing law, so he retired to his farm. Villa, the author says, is of the peasant class, utterly lacking in education and like all men who cannot read or write becomes an easy prey to his secretaries, friends, advisers and hangers-on. His ideas are necessarily primitive, the author believes, and he is easily made a tool of by designing men who are scheming to get back the privileges that the Madero and the Carranza revolution took from them. For this reason, the author says, Villa became the agency used by reactionary interests in Mexico and the United States to exclude Carranza as a factor in Mexican politics.

It is not generally known that during a mutiny on May 13, 1911, Orozco and Villa nearly murdered Francisco I. Madero, later the elected president of Mexico. Financial interests that had loaned vast sums to Huerta are said by this book to have approached Carranza to induce him to recognize the loan and to have it paid by Mexican taxes if he came into power. Carranza refused to listen to such a proposition and thereupon "the foreign interests united with the Huerta followers, the supporters of Felix Diaz, and the political grafters in exile, with the addition of some of the Madero clan, to work together against the Constitutionalists, of whom Carranza was the head. Villa with all his ability as a guerrilla general became a marionette in the hands of the politicians who pulled the strings." At the time of the Aguascalientes convention "all the proclamations, manifestos and letters written by Villa," according to this volume, "were written by his press agents and signed by Villa, who was absolutely ignorant of the documents." In his eagerness to fight against Carranza, Villa enlisted many federal Huerta generals. "When the interests that now surround Villa have achieved their purpose, they will try to corrupt him and if they cannot

buy him they will assassinate him. The Cientifico-Huerta-Madero junta in New York decided a few months ago that if Carranza could not be eliminated through the convention, he could be forced out by another revolution within the revolution proper. It can safely be asserted that if Villa should succeed he would be the president-maker, the virtual dictator of Mexico. Then Villa and the Cientifico faction would fight for supremacy and destroy each other." This view of Villa is evidently written from the Carranzista viewpoint and is, of course, open to the charge of being biased, but whatever may be said of it, it points out the irreconcilable elements in Mexico, and the folly of trusting to a policy of "watchful waiting" as the final solution of the Mexican troubles.

QUALIFICATIONS OF NAVY PAY CLERKS.

At the urgent request of the Paymaster General, the Secretary of the Navy has made public his instructions to the president of the Pay Clerks Examining Board. It is the policy of the Navy Department to favor so far as possible the pay clerks of long and efficient service in making appointments under the provisions relating to pay clerks in the recent Naval Appropriation Act. The instructions to the board assume that the clerks now in the Service are desirable unless proven otherwise by examination. It is expected that most of them will be able to qualify for their present stations. In his letter the Secretary says:

"In determining upon the qualifications of candidates the board will bear in mind the fact that this examination is not competitive, but is held for the purpose of complying with the law which, in effect, makes the temporary appointments of all worthy incumbents permanent in the performance of the duties which they are now or have recently been performing; and recommendations by the board will accordingly be based in each case upon the following considerations: (a) Length and variety of experience; (b) Service records and letters of recommendations; (c) written examination. It is not desired that the examination papers be marked or graded, but that the general proficiency shown therein be considered in connection with (a) and (b) above for determining whether or not the candidate is eligible for appointment to the grade for which he is examined, it being borne in mind that the statute under which these candidates are to be appointed is a beneficial one, and the fact that they have satisfactorily performed the duties which they will be required to perform under their appointments should be given weighty consideration in determining their qualification."

The general scope of the written examination is described in what follows, and the details are given of the work of the Pay Department and general storekeeping afloat, general storekeeping and accounting ashore, system of accounting at navy yards and yard pay office. "All questions will be forwarded to each supervisory board, who will then examine each candidate on as many of the foregoing as he has had at least three months' experience in. As soon as this examination is finished the supervisory board will forward examination papers to the Statutory Board at the Washington Yard. Each candidate will furnish the supervisory board, for transmission to the Statutory Board, such letters of commendation as he desires, and will be required to affirmatively establish the fact that he is a citizen of the United States."

NAVY ENLISTMENTS BY STATES.

The Secretary of the Navy having been asked if it was not a fact that the majority of the men in the Navy came from the coastwise states and cities, replied that the contrary was true, adding: "While the Navy receives a large enlistment from the states with deep harbors, the bulk of the officers and men come from the interior." The Department has compiled a list showing the residence by states. It is stated also that analysis shows that the majority of young men enlisting in the Navy do not come from the cities or seaport towns, but from the smaller communities of the various states. The number of men of the enlisted personnel of the Navy from each state follows:

Alabama, 428; Alaska, 5; Arizona, 39; Arkansas, 304. California, 2,112; Colorado, 520; Connecticut, 924. Delaware, 212; District of Columbia, 679; Florida, 251; Georgia, 777. Idaho, 98; Illinois, 2,480; Indiana, 1,501; Iowa, 1,016. Kansas, 651; Kentucky, 738; Louisiana, 655. Maine, 303; Maryland, 1,588; Massachusetts, 3,420; Michigan, 1,118; Minnesota, 594; Mississippi, 327; Missouri, 1,408; Montana, 114. Nebraska, 540; Nevada, 19; New Hampshire, 280; New Jersey, 2,658; New Mexico, 95; New York, 7,922; North Carolina, 660; North Dakota, 126. Ohio, 2,328; Oklahoma, 609; Oregon, 348; Pennsylvania, 5,013. Rhode Island, 1,063; South Carolina, 397; South Dakota, 134. Tennessee, 792; Texas, 1,600; Utah, 100; Vermont, 124; Virginia, 1,497. Washington, 648; West Virginia, 241; Wisconsin, 960; Wyoming, 43; no residence, 106. Total, 50,565. In addition to the above, there were 2,102 whose residence is given as the insular possessions and foreign countries, making a total of 52,667 enlisted men in the naval service on June 30, 1914.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Castine, now at the Boston Yard, has been ordered to New York and thence to the New Orleans Yard for repairs.

The Fulton has been temporarily assigned to duty as tender to the G-1 and G-2.

The Caesar, now en route from Cristobal to Hampton Roads, has been directed to proceed from Hampton Roads to the Washington Yard.

The commander of the First Division, Atlantic Fleet, will transfer his flag from the Arkansas to the New York prior to the departure of the battleships from Guantanamo for the North, about April 3.

The U.S.S. Alabama was ordered from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads for neutrality duty on March 27.

Capt. Frederick L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed at San Diego Barracks, has reported for duty at Mare Island, where he will relieve Capt. B. W. Sibley.

The yard tug carried down the following to Old Point Satur-

day evening to attend the bal masque at the Chamberlin: Lieut. and Mrs. Earle C. Metz, Misses Emily Beatty, Bessie Kelly, Lieuts. S. L. Howard, Louis E. Fagan, jr., George L. Davis, U.S.M.C., Lieuts. G. C. Dichman and Augustine W. Rieger, Ensign A. C. Bennett and Surg. Ovid C. Foote. A launch party was given Wednesday afternoon by several officers of the Tallahassee to Old Point, where a delightful dinner was given. In the party were Mrs. Earle C. Metz, Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Misses Anne and Virginia Groner, Misses Margaret and Mildred Cobb, Miss Ellen Sherard, of Charlottesville, Va.; Lieuts. Earle C. Metz and Augustine W. Rieger, Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, Ensigns A. C. Bennett and A. S. Wolfe and Surg. Ovid C. Foote.

Lieut. Comdr. Walton R. Sexton and Ensign A. S. Wolfe have returned to the North Dakota from leave.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Robertson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Rivers Robertson, of Portsmouth, Va., to Lieut. Harry Kleinbeck Pickett, U.S.M.C., was recently announced, and Miss Robertson, accompanied by her mother and aunt, Miss Mary Emmerson, her maid-of-honor, Miss Sue Barron Emmerson, and Miss Annie Vaughan, of Portsmouth, left yesterday for San Francisco, where Lieutenant Pickett, who was formerly stationed at the Marine Barracks here, is stationed at the Marine Barracks, Exposition Grounds. The marriage will occur Easter Monday at Mare Island, and immediately after Lieut. and Mrs. Pickett will sail on an Army transport for Guam, their new station. Among others attending the wedding from here will be Capt. and Mrs. Merriweather.

The torpedo boat Foote, which has been under repair at the yard, sailed Saturday for Washington, N.C., under command of Lieutenant Bradham and a crew from the North Carolina Naval Reserve.

Miss Helen Eggleston, of New York, is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear at their home in the yard. Mrs. Stephen Mann and Miss May Selden, of Washington, are guests of Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades at Naval Hospital Park. Mrs. William McDonald, guest of Surg. and Mrs. Rhoades, left Monday for her home, Providence, R.I. Mrs. Basil Manly is the guest of friends in Baltimore and Washington. Miss Ellen Jones, of Corapeake, N.C., was guest of honor at a luncheon given by officers on the North Dakota Friday; other guests were Miss Jeannette Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Cline, Mesdames H. P. Baker, E. L. Woods, J. V. Evans and Mr. A. W. Smith.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Shaw, retired, addressed the members of the Portsmouth Equal Suffrage League on municipal government at the Elks' Home, Court and North street, Tuesday.

A merry party of debutantes, Norfolk men and officers gave Miss Emily Beatty a surprise party last Tuesday evening at the home of her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, in honor of her birthday. The debutantes were Misses Gertrude Gilliam, Cordelia and Grace de Jarnette, Virginia Lynch, Virginia Hughes, Susie Little, Marjorie Brown, Mildred Cobb, Mattie Lamb, of Norfolk, and Mary Wright, of Gloucester, Va.; Messrs. Richard Wrenn, Kenneth Kerr, Charles Hughes, William Farnell, Edward Hardy, Kenneth McKenzie, Saunders Wright, Carlton Furr, Edward Whaley, Marion Mahone, Donald Merritt, Allen Emerson, Littleton Tazewell, jr.; Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, Lieuts. G. C. Dichman and A. S. Hickey and Paymr. R. S. Chew.

Mr. F. H. Dewey, brother of Mrs. Francis Chadwick, of the drafting office of the yard, has been appointed to observe the testing of the mines being constructed at the yard, which will be carried out by the Baltimore, which will arrive here in the near future from Charleston, S.C. Mr. Dewey will join her here.

The team from the Marine Barracks and one from the Franklin played for the first time this season last week on the St. Helena diamond, the Marines winning by 12 to 4.

Mrs. Percy K. Robottom arrived last week from Washington to join her husband, Ensign Kent Robottom, ordered here for duty. Mrs. John G. Quinby has been a recent guest at Spotswood Arms, Va. The resignation of Constr. G. S. Radford, who came here two months ago with Constr. Richard M. Watt, in connection with the industrial department of the yard, has been accepted by the Department and took effect yesterday. Constructor Radford will engage in manufacturing business in the North, it is said. P.A. Surg. F. A. Brooks, of the Marine Barracks, is on short leave. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Owens are spending the winter at Mrs. Herbert Hall's, Polham place, Ghent.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., March 23, 1915.

The fourth of the series of evening dances was held in the armory March 11. In the receiving party were Mrs. Roessle, wife of Naval Constructor Roessle, Mrs. Hagner, wife of Paymaster Hagner, and Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieutenant Commander Williams. Many Army people from the forts attended. Among the dancers from the Navy set were Comdr. and Miss Latimer, with a party of friends; Lieut. Comdrs. and Mesdames Perrill, Williams, Bulmer, Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Roberts and Roessle, Miss Williams, Paymrs. and Mesdames Hagner, Potter and Wood, Lieuts. and Mesdames Kimball, Hydrick, Minor, Coburn, Daniels, Alford, Lieutenants Kilpatrick and Speicher, Misses Kilpatrick, Heather Baxter, Margaret Baxter, Chase, Commander Pollock, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus. Card rooms were fitted up for those who preferred cards.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hydrick had dinner March 10 at their home in Brookline for Lieut. and Mrs. Minor from the navy yard. Paymr. and Mrs. Potter gave a dinner March 13. Mrs. H. P. Perrill entertained for the members of her college society—Alpha Kappa Theta—living in the vicinity of Boston on Saturday afternoon, March 13.

The informal afternoon hop on March 15 was well attended. Among those attending social functions at the yard recently were Mrs. Futrelle, widow of the author, Jacques Futrelle, who went down on the Titanic, and her daughter. Among those attending the dancing contest at the Cort Theater, Boston, on St. Patrick's evening were the Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter and Miss Elizabeth Chase, with Mr. Hall, Mr. Heyn and Mr. Flanagan, of Harvard. The Misses Baxter, with Mr. Repetti and Mr. Wheeler, of Harvard, attended a delightful dance in Cambridge, given at the home of the Misses Joyner on Friday evening.

Mrs. Charles L. Brand and Mrs. Brand, sr., gave a reception in their apartment in Cambridge March 19. The guests included many friends from the Navy set. Mrs. W. J. Baxter poured tea. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill had dinner March 17 for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Roberts, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer, Mrs. Lee B. Purcell and Mr. Paul McNutt, Harvard Law. The table decorations were in keeping with St. Patrick's Day. At cards Mrs. Purcell and Mr. McNutt won prizes.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Baxter were dinner guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, in Brookline, March 12. A Lenten benefit card party and supper, followed by dancing, was given at the quarters of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams March 19. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the proceeds for charity netted a neat sum.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., March 30, 1915.

Mesdames Lucian Minor and Ernest Pace gave a charming tea March 27 in honor of Miss Marburg, of Vassar College, who is spending her Easter vacation with Mrs. Pace. Among those who attended the dance at Fort Warren, March 26, were Lieut. Comdr. Yancey Williams, Mrs. Williams and Miss Evelyn Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Minor, Lieut. and Mrs. Alford, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bullard and Lieutenant Kilpatrick and Miss Kilpatrick.

Mrs. W. J. Baxter, the Misses Baxter and Miss Elizabeth Chase were guests of Ensign W. J. Butler at dinner on board the U.S.S. Castine on March 19. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Baxter gave a delightful dinner March 25, in honor of Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Minor and Lieut. and Mrs. Daniels.

Mrs. Rush, wife of the Commandant, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, is reported to be out of danger and convalescing nicely. Mrs. Rush has been greatly missed at the yard

and it is hoped that she will soon be able to return to her home.

Mrs. Perrill, wife of Lieutenant Commander Perrill, has been quite ill with gripe at her home in the yard. Mrs. Perrill's recovery has been retarded by the shock of the news of the death of her brother in Indiana.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, March 23, 1915.

Capt. Thomas Snowden, commandant, Civil Engineer Carlson, Lieutenants Dowling and Gulliver, U.S.N., have been appointed a board to investigate the recent fire at the boat shop, attributed to defective wiring. The boat shop is a brick building with wooden frames and floorings. The fire caught under a window and spread through the casements into the flooring of the second story. After the yard fire department had apparently extinguished the flames another fire was discovered, caused by smoldering embers. The boat shop is one of the most used buildings at the yard and sixteen forty-foot motor sailing launches were under construction there at the time of the fire.

Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams has sent recommendations to Washington that three watchmen be constantly on watch during the construction of the submarine in the Franklin ship house.

Master Tyler Buttrick, young son of Capt. and Mrs. Buttrick, entertained sixteen of his little friends Saturday at his home in Portsmouth, in honor of his birthday. Mrs. Buttrick chaperoned the little folks on a theater party, and at the conclusion of the matinee the guests repaired to the Bartlett residence, where lunch was served and games were enjoyed.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker have been visiting at the yard as the guest of their son, Lieut. James Parker, jr., aid to Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager. Major Catlin, U.S.M.C., commanding officer at the naval prison, is passing a ten days' leave at his home in Newburgh, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, U.S.N., engineering superintendent, has been granted five weeks' leave, which he will pass at Macon, Ga.

The department has approved work to the extent of \$45,000 on the cruiser Washington and has asked the industrial department to set the length of time which probably will be required to make the necessary repairs on the vessel.

Paymr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., and Surg. G. E. Thomas, U.S.N., motored to Portland, Me., Monday in the Surgeon's car.

Chief Carp. Frank M. Smith, U.S.N., has been made inspector and purchaser of lumber, this yard having been made headquarters for the purchase of lumber for all stations on the Atlantic coast. For many years the supply needed for the construction work of the Navy has been obtained through the commission men in the West and under such arrangement the Government is said to have been obliged to pay high prices for the necessary supply, to say nothing of the many delays in delivery. It is understood that much money has been saved by buying the lumber in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Chief Mach. Clarence R. Johnson has returned from Washington, where he has been on special duty in connection with operating of the President's barge, which was built at this yard. Chief Carpenter Smith left yesterday for Bath, Me., to inspect lumber.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given on the same vessel in this complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Montana, sailed March 29 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York.

Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence and Stewart, arrived March 29 at the Mare Island Yard.

Orion, arrived March 30 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mayflower, arrived March 30 at Washington, D.C.

Alabama, arrived March 30 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Vulcan, arrived March 30 at Gibraltar.

Proteus, sailed March 30 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hector, arrived March 26 at Olongapo, P.I.

Connecticut, arrived March 31 at the Philadelphia Yard.

Preston, sailed March 31 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for San Juan, Porto Rico.

Mars, arrived March 30 at San Francisco, Cal.

Nereus, arrived March 31 at Nagasaki, Japan.

Adams, arrived March 31 at the New York City.

Nashville, arrived March 31 at Santo Domingo City.

Smith, sailed March 31 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for San Juan, Porto Rico.

Baltimore, sailed April 1 from Charleston, S.C., for Norfolk, Va.

Arethusa, sailed April 1 from Newport, R.I., for Charleston, S.C.

Vulcan, sailed from Gibraltar for Alexandria April 1.

Cesar, arrived at Hampton Roads April 1.

Glacier, sailed from San Francisco for West coast of Mexico April 1.

Jason, sailed from Panama for San Francisco April 1.

Cheyenne and submarines sailed from San Francisco for San Pedro April 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 26.—Lieuts. (J.G.) J. M. Deem and H. V. McCabe commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Lieuts. (J.G.) R. H. English and E. C. Metz commissioned from March 7, 1915.

P.A. Paymr. G. P. Shamer detached Kearsarge and Kentucky on April 1, 1915; to Wisconsin.

Chief Carp. F. M. Smith commissioned from Jan. 30, 1915. Pay Clerk P. K. Jensen to duty Ohio.

MARCH 27.—Comdr. N. C. Twining detached command Tacoma; to command Chester.

Lieut. E. L. McSheehy and Ensign B. T. Hunt detached Tacoma; to Chester.

Ensign M. S. Bennion detached Colorado; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Ensign C. H. Mecum detached Connecticut; continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Ensign L. J. Roth to Machias.

Ensign A. E. Montgomery detached Tacoma; to Chester.

Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to Assistant to Naval Attaché, Paris, France.

A. Paymr. R. L. Kittrell detached Naval Pay Officers' School; to Machias.

Prof. Math. Milton Updegraff to Assistant to Officer-in-charge of Chronometer and Time Station, Mare Island, Cal.

Naval Constr. G. S. Radford resignation accepted, effective March 29, 1915.

Chief Btsn. F. D. Blakely detached Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Btsn. J. J. Joyce detached Patuxent; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Btsn. Theodore Anderson detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Btsn. A. G. C. Dargard detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Patuxent.

Mach. W. H. Hubbard detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Missouri.

Mach. Max Vogt detached temporary duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Carp. E. L. Bass to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 5, 1915.

Pay Clerk P. T. Lonsdale appointment revoked.

MARCH 29.—Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Marshall detached works

Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.; to command Machias April 1, 1915.

Lieut. David Lyons to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign G. C. Hitchcock detached Tallahassee; to Neptune.

Asst. Surg. Overton Brooks, M.R.C., commissioned from March 10, 1915.

Asst. Paymr. G. C. Simmons detached Hannibal; to instruction Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.

Mach. R. B. Sanford to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 30.—Ensign R. S. Young resignation accepted, to take effect March 31, 1915.

Surg. J. R. Dykes detached Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.; to wait orders.

Btsn. L. H. Cutting detached Potomac; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Chief Gunner William H. Walker, retired, died at Las Animas, Colo., March 24, 1915.

MARCH 31.—Comdr. Frank Lyon detached Missouri; to command Alabama.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham detached Kentucky; to Alabama.

Lieut. J. J. McCracken detached Missouri; to Alabama.

Lieut. E. S. Moses detached Ohio; to Alabama.

Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard detached Wisconsin; to Alabama.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Ingram detached Kearsarge; to Alabama.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. Barney detached Illinois; to Alabama.

Ensign T. M. Searles detached Worden; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign G. A. Andrews detached Georgia; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign C. L. Foutz detached Connecticut; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Surg. J. F. Murphy to Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga., April 17.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Brown detached Ohio; to Alabama.

Chief Btsn. E. J. Norcott detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., May 1, 1915; to connection fitting out Melville and duty on board.

Gun. William Taylor detached Maine; to Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va.

APRIL 1.—Lieuts. (J.G.) R. C. Lee, W. D. Seed, O. L. Wolfard and A. H. Gray commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Chief Gunners Michael MacDonald, G. D. Stillson and G. D. Samonski commissioned from Jan. 16, 1915.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland detached Illinois; to Alabama.

Chief Gun. E. W. Furey detached Missouri; to Alabama.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin detached Kearsarge; to Alabama.

Gun. J. J. Welsh detached Connecticut; to Louisiana.

Chief Mach. T. W. Smith detached Ohio; to Alabama.

Chief Mach. J. E. Cleary detached Illinois; to Alabama.

Chief Machinists W. M. Miller, G. W. Fairchild, E. W. Abel, G. L. Russell and E. F. Holmes commissioned from Dec. 31, 1914.

Chief Carp. H. R. Taylor commissioned from Jan. 30, 1915.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 26.—Capt. W. H. Pritchett detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to 26th Company, Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Capt. J. N. Wright detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Capt. J. A. Rossell and 1st Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift commissioned from Feb. 10, 1915.

Second Lieut. J. D. Smyser, retired, died at Florence, S.C., Jan. 12, 1915.

MARCH 27.—Second Lieut. H. D. MacLachlan to Marine Barracks, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Lieut. H. K. Pickett detached Marine Barracks, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

First Lieut. A. J. Corbesier died at Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1915.

ORDERS 15, MARCH 22, 1915, U.S.M.C.

This order announces that under Changes in Army Regulations 20, Feb. 13, 1915, the pay for qualifications attained in a prior enlistment will hereafter cease upon the date (not inclusive) the soldier completes the record practice qualification course for the current or subsequent target years. If the man again qualifies the pay for the new qualification will begin from the date (inclusive) of the new classification.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The next examination for cadets and cadet engineers in the Coast Guard Service has been set tentatively for June 23 next, and it has been decided to appoint seven cadets and four cadet engineers, provided so many candidates qualify. The examination will be held in several cities, depending upon the location of the candidates.

On March 22 the Onondaga left Hampton Roads, having on board Capt. G. E. Humphrey, U.S. Engr. Corps, a diver and assistant and diving apparatus bound for the Washingtonian, sunk off Fenwick Island Lightship. At the request of the District Engineer, U.S. Army, it was intended to supplement the previous work of the Onondaga in sounding over this wreck by using a diver and definitely to determine the amount of unobstructed water over the wreck. The diver, upon examining the wreck, found 6½ fathoms of water, unobstructed except for boat davits, which projected about five feet above the hull of the steamer, it being on its side.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MARCH 27.—Third Lieut. C. H. Abel detached Seminole; to Tuscarora.

Boatswain Charles Parsons detached Mohawk; to Windom.

Boatswain J. N. Woolford detached Windom; to Mohawk.

MARCH 30.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle from Mohawk to Mackinac; temporary duty until return of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totake, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson, New York.

ITASCA—Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, At Saualito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, Navy yard, N.Y.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberholz, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levia, Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill, Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

WINNTSIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West, Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myer, Philadelphia, Pa.

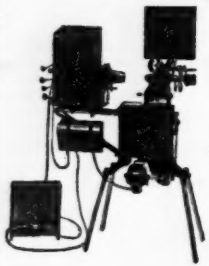
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 31, 1915.

The largest dinner party of the week was the charming bridge dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood in the Blue Room of the club on Wednesday evening, followed by four tables of bridge at Cullum Hall. The dinner table was lovely with pink flowers as a centerpiece. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Harrington, Lieutenant Lockwood. Among those who won prizes were Mrs. Carter, Colonel Fieberger and Captain Carter.

Colonel Wilcox on Thursday gave a Spanish dinner to welcome the new instructor, Mr. Jaén. Flowers of red and yellow and tiny Spanish flags made appropriate table decorations; other guests were Major Runcie, Lieutenants Osborne, Stilwell, Dew, Smith, Kiehl, Delano, Farman, Marshall and Mr. Asensio. Mrs. Peter Murray is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Robinson for the week. Capt. and Mrs. Estes gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan and Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Capt. and Mrs. Daley's guests at dinner Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Kreger and Miss Hulen.

Colonel Smith entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mesdames Estes, Simonds and Glade. Mrs. Householder gave a pretty tea Wednesday as a farewell party for Mrs. Florence Braden Mitchell, who left Thursday for a trip West. The ladies asked were mostly old acquaintances of Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Carter presided over the tea and chocolate, and assisting in the dining room were Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Mrs. Holmer and Miss Farman. Miss Miner is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner. Roger Holt is home from school for Easter vacation. Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Swing, of Leland Stanford University, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hunt for several days last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith and daughter, Helen, left Saturday for Portland, Me., where Lieutenant Smith is stationed; they were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan for a day or two before bidding good-bye to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary's guests at dinner on Thursday were Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. Daley. Mrs. R. C. Robinson, who has been away visiting for ten days, has returned home. Mrs. Eckels had bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Reilly, Hoyt and Hoisington; the prize was won by Mrs. Hoyt. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Weidler, of New York, for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder's guests at dinner Saturday were Mr. Jaén, Cadets Pendleton, Moses, Wills and Rafferty. Miss Frances Murray is the guest of Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl for the Easter vacation. Lieutenant Alshire gave a tea on Monday for Miss Margaret Treat. Clarence Townsley is spending his Easter vacation at home from St. Luke's School, and he has had visiting him two schoolmates, Frederick Kimball and Chester Harding, son of Colonel Harding, C.E. Monsignor O'Keefe recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his residence in Highland Falls.

Lieutenant Lockwood had a Welsh rabbit party Monday evening for the Misses Townsley, Treat and Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieutenants Lee, Selleck, Harrington, Alshire and Solberg. Mrs. William K. Jones, of Fort Wadsworth, was a recent guest at the post. Mrs. Tracy had dinner Sunday at her home at Highland Falls for her week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Henderson, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Farman and Lieutenant Farman. Miss Ross, of Plattsburg, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Bubbs.

Miss Mary Webb, guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, returned to her home in Washington Monday. Miss Margaret Shaw is spending Easter vacation at home with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Shaw. Mrs. Smith, of Syracuse, has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Stilwell, for a few days recently. Miss Hoyt, of Pasadena, Cal., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer; Miss Blanche Cutrer and Miss Fithian will arrive later in the week to be Easter guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Mrs. Conard had bridge Wednesday for Mesdames McGuffey, Dawson, Drysdale and O'Leary. Captain Lindsey has returned home after a short trip away on business.

Mrs. Fieberger entertained the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper, "Introducing the Modern Novel"; this was followed by current events by Mrs. Stilwell. The club adjourned for the Easter recess, to meet April 8 with Mrs. Walker. The Tuesday Card Club met with Mrs. Holderness; the South End Club with Mrs. Fieberger; Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained the Monday Evening Club; the Wednesday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Wilcox was hostess of the Friday Club; at the Monday Club Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Holt were the hostesses.

Dr. Boak is spending a few days in Washington, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss. An interesting lecture on Saturday evening was that given at Cullum Hall by Mr. W. Nephew King, late lieutenant, U.S. Navy, on "Mexico in Peace—at War." The speaker was introduced by Captain Carter, and some excellent colored views and motion pictures illustrated the lecture.

The cavalry ball on Tuesday evening was very successful both in point of attendance and amusement, a large number of the Cavalry detachment and their friends turning out. Several officers and ladies were present at the opening numbers. An artillery smoker on Friday evening was much enjoyed.

Recent visitors at the post were Col. H. D. Borup, New York; Col. J. B. Bellinger and Major Henry M. Morrow, Governors Island. On April 7 is scheduled a progressive bridge party for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The Colgate Glee Club will give a concert on April 10.

Chaplain Silver is away, having conducted a series of Lenten services at Cincinnati, Ohio, during last week. In his absence the Rev. Mr. Haight, of Highland Falls, conducted the daily

service at the post. Mr. Samuel Strang Nicklin was soloist at the Cadet Chapel on Palm Sunday, singing "The Palms." Mr. Egner conducted a delightful concert on Sunday afternoon at Cullum Hall. Miss Gladys Chandler sang a waltz song from "La Bohème," accompanied by Mr. Frederick C. Mayer at the piano, and Musician Robert Muller gave some excellent violin solos.

The cadets had their first regular practice game of football on Saturday, the Varsity winning from the scrubs with a score of 8-6.

The Army baseball nine won an easy victory in the opening game of the season to-day, defeating New York University by 15 to 0. The visitors were unable to hit either Neyland or McMahon of the Army's twirling staff, while timely hitting by the Cadets helped to roll up the score. In the opening inning the Army took six hits and as many runs. Oliphant's catching was first class; Prichard played well in the field and was backed by an errorless game by the other players. Only one New Yorker reached third during the game. The Army nine: Gerhardt, 3b.; Merrillat, c.f.; Mitchell, 1b.; Hobbs, r.f.; Bradley, l.f.; Bonham, Oliphant, c.; Neyland, McMahon, p.; Prichard, s.s.; Coffin, 2b.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, April 1, 1915.

Official calls were exchanged on Monday between Captain Galindez, of the Argentine battleship Moreno, and Rear Admiral Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Later a luncheon was given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, for which two hundred invitations were issued.

Rear Admiral Fullam and his daughters, Mrs. Austin L. Sands and Miss Rhoda Fullam, were among guests at a luncheon aboard the Argentine battleship Moreno to-day in honor of Admiral Martine, of the Argentine navy, and other distinguished guests from Washington. At the Naval Academy the Superintendent and heads of the departments were present to receive the distinguished party. The Moreno is expected to sail to-morrow.

Mrs. T. G. Howard, of Augusta, Ga., is visiting her son, Mdsn. George T. Howard, and will be at Carvel Hall until after June week. Dr. W. H. Alexander, of the Weather Bureau, spent the week-end here with his son, Midshipman Alexander. Mrs. A. C. Hill has returned to Annapolis after a visit of four months to her daughter, Mrs. Bennett Puryear, wife of Captain Puryear, U.S.M.C., at Mare Island, Cal. Mr. Thomas C. Griffin has returned to Tome School after having spent the holidays with his parents, Commodore and Mrs. T. D. Griffin, U.S.N.

The will of the late Lieut. A. J. Corbesier, U.S.M.C., leaves his entire estate to his niece, Mrs. Julie McNamee, wife of Dr. Albert McNamee, of Washington. Gen. F. V. Greene, U.S. Vols., addressed the midshipmen last evening. The family of Prof. Paul Capron have taken apartments at the Maryland Hotel. The family of Lieut. C. M. James, U.S.N., have taken up their residence at 275 Duke of Gloucester street. Ensign and Mrs. Edward C. McGeehe, U.S.N., have taken as a residence the McParlin house on West street. Cards have been issued for the wedding here on April 15 of Instructor Thomas H. Wade, Naval Academy, and Miss Flora DuVal.

That portion of the Naval Academy dairy that adjoined the Naval Hospital was removed to-day to Gambrell's Station, where the new dairy has been erected on a large farm that the Government recently purchased. The cattle led the procession and formed a picturesque sight. The buildings near the hospital will be removed.

The Naval Academy has a very excellent exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exhibition. The exhibits of the Seamanship and Steam Departments include models and pictures of the buildings. The midshipmen are shown at recitations and drills. The exhibit of the Mechanical Engineering and Naval Construction Departments includes a model of the Dewey drydock, model of the latest graving dock at the New York Navy Yard, with its locomotive crane and a battleship in drydock; model of the floating crane in use at the Boston Navy Yard; a triple expansion engine built by the midshipmen; fifty-two small models of mechanism; a large picture illustrating the advancement in marine engineering between the years 1849 and 1891. There are also sample boards showing work of the midshipmen in the various shops of the Academy and in the drawing room. One interesting object is the old sextant that was made by hand from scraps of the wreckage of the U.S.S. Saginaw by P.A. Engr. Hershell Main, U.S.N., after that vessel was wrecked on Ocean Island in 1870. It has long been exhibited with pride at the Naval Academy. The sextant was used by the wrecked officers and crew in an expedition for relief. The Seamanship Department furnished models of the U.S. frigate St. Lawrence and of the U.S.S. North Carolina; also the figure-head and billet-head of the U.S.S. Constitution, and boards showing knotting and splicing.

The inability of the University of Pennsylvania players to hit Blodgett or McFall enabled the midshipmen to win at baseball here Saturday afternoon by 3 to 0. Blodgett faced but fifteen men in five innings and no hits were made against him. McFall, who succeeded him, was hit safely three times, but sharp fielding kept the visitors from scoring. Spielman of Pennsylvania was hit safely thirteen times, but he kept them fairly well scattered, and the Navy players were not able to do much on the bases. The game showed the crudities to be expected so early in the season, but there were occasional flashes of good fielding. The Navy nine: T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.s.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Rogers, 1b.; Calhoun, 2b.; Sherwood, Thornhill, r.f.; Glover, l.f.; McFall, Blodgett, p.

In the opening game of the local lacrosse season, played here Friday afternoon between Mt. Washington and the Naval Academy, the visitors were the victors by two goals to one. The contest was interesting, but team play and systematic attack were notably absent from both teams. The Navy's team was almost altogether new, most of the veterans having graduated. They appeared to have something on Mt. Washington in speed and general stamina, but the visitors handled their sticks better and did better passing.

The midshipmen fencers left here this morning for New York to take part in the finals of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. They were accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., athletic director at the Naval Academy, and Instructor L. L. R. Fournon.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 31, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith, retired, has been a guest of Col. Rogers Birnie at the proving ground for the past week, and he and Colonel Birnie were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brett on Friday. Major Alston Hamilton had dinner Wednesday at the Brick House mess, Mrs. Hamilton coming down from Fort Hamilton for the occasion, bringing with her Miss Hamilton, niece of Major Hamilton, and Miss Smith, daughter of Col. A. Smith, Q.M. Other guests were Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins and Lieut. P. Blackmore. Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young on Wednesday celebrated their wedding anniversary and Major Young's birthday in the city, and on Thursday they invited in a few friends to celebrate Mrs. Young's birthday.

Mrs. L. C. Brinton had one table of bridge last week for Mesdames Shepard, Bunker and Hanna, Mesdames Lamoreux and Beecher, coming in for tea. Under the aid of our new post exchange officer, Lieut. S. Frank, material progress is being made. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank spent three days in the city last week; they brought Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Frank's mother, back with them for a little visit.

Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard had a jolly dinner party on Friday for Mrs. W. H. Beecher, Major and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mesdames Brinton and Bunker. A number of children of the post were made happy on Saturday when they went to the city to attend a matinee performance of "Alice in Wonderland." Lieut. and Mrs. F. Hanna dined with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton on Wednesday and on Thursday they were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bunker.

Col. Frederic V. Abbot, Mesdames Abbot, Alston Hamilton and Miss Abbot were luncheon guests of the Brick House mess

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on Friday. Colonel Abbot came to inspect and see what could be done to replace the washed out road connecting this post with Highland Beach. Mrs. M. H. Barry has temporarily closed her quarters here and left for Governors Island, where she will join her husband. Miss Fleming, sister of Mrs. Fischer, returned last week after several months' visit in Washington and Baltimore.

Mrs. Preble arrived last week to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Pariseau. Major and Mrs. Hawkins gave a delightful musicale at the Brick House on Sunday afternoon for Major and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mesdames Brinton, Bunker, Colvin, Brett, Mrs. Beecher and Major Jenks. Mrs. W. H. Beecher, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Bunker, left for Annapolis to-day. While here she was honored of many parties.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Howe and small daughter, of the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., spent Tuesday night with the Brintons. The following people were invited to meet them: Majors and Mesdames Lamoreux, Shepard, Hawkins, Capt. and Mesdames Bunker, Colvin, Brett and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna.

Sergeant Blisner, who was retired as commissary sergeant at this post two years ago and has been post exchange steward ever since, has resigned his position and purchased a home at Scranton, Pa., where he will take up his future abode. He has been on duty here for twelve years.

The mounting of the two 14-inch guns in the turret, which is to go to Fort Drum, Philippine Islands, has been completed at the proving ground, and a test will be made this week.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., March 29, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Bosley had dinner March 20 for Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson, Mesdames Allen and Hamilton and Misses Ethel Allen and Sarah Hamilton. The officers from Fort Hamilton who attended the West Point alumni dinner at the Hotel Astor on March 20 were Colonel Allen, Majors Pence and Hamilton, Lieutenants Loustalot and Spalding.

Mrs. John Flagg, of Hackensack, N.J., was a recent weekend guest of Mrs. R. H. Williams. Mrs. J. W. McKie, wife of Captain McKie, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen for luncheon on Thursday. Miss Ethel Allen entertained delightfully at luncheon last Friday in honor of Miss Sarah Hamilton, guest of Mrs. Alston Hamilton, and for Mrs. Seligman, of New York, Misses Bidwell, Sanger, Moses, Murphy, Masterdon and Dorothy Mills and Mrs. Howlett.

Major and Mrs. William P. Pence entertained at two tables of bridge last Friday evening for Miss Hamilton and for Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sawyer, of Bay Ridge, entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. R. H. Williams.

Invitations have been issued for a dance to be given on April 7 in honor of Col. and Mrs. S. V. Allen, who leave shortly for their new post at Sandy Hook. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Hicks, of Fort Totten, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter on Sunday. Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained the Card Club this afternoon. Present: Mesdames Pence, Roberts, Kilbourne, Bosley, Matson, Woodruff, Sawyer and Carpenter.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, March 21, 1915.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson, of Portland, was the guest of Mr. Carrington, of Fort McKinley, Thursday, and on that evening held an informal service at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, which was well attended. Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Meyer have returned to Fort McKinley, after a delightful visit to Augusta. The district quartermaster, Capt. Stanley Miller, this week completed the annual inspection of the Government buildings in this harbor.

Col. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell gave a handsome dinner on Wednesday. St. Patrick decorations were attractively arranged in combination with exquisite flowers; the guests were Major and Mrs. Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett. Mrs. Lucian B. Moody, accompanied by her children and her mother, Mrs. Boorman, left Tuesday for New York, where she will be joined by Major Moody and they will then proceed to their new home, Rock Island, Ill., where Major Moody has been ordered for duty. Major and Mrs. Moody will be greatly missed at Fort McKinley, where they have been very popular members of the garrison for six months.

Mrs. Russell P. Reeder entertained with two tables of bridge at the English Tea Rooms on Wednesday, complimentary to Mrs. G. W. Gatchell, of Fort Williams. The guests were Mesdames G. W. Gatchell, Henry D. Todd, Jr., H. S. Miller, Harry P. Wilbur, Widdfield, Avery J. French and Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Fort Williams, gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell Friday. Mrs. Brown, wife of Colonel Brown, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, of Fort Preble, during the winter, entertained the Card Club on Tuesday. Playing were Mesdames Gatchell, Blood, Behr, Turner, Miller, Widdfield, Campbell and Weber.

Major and Mrs. James L. Bevans and Miss Bevans left Fort McKinley the first of the week for their new home, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Messrs. Stuart and James Bevans left at

the same time for West Point, N.Y., to be guests of Captain Card, Med. Corps, for a few days before joining their parents at Fishers Island. This charming family will be greatly missed, both in Portland and in Army circles, where they leave a host of friends. Major Bevans's successor, Major Whitcomb, and his wife arrived at Fort McKinley Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, of Fort Levee, gave a dinner Friday of last week for Major and Mrs. Bevans, Miss Bevans, Captain Kramer, Miss Tukey, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Bennett, Lieutenants Armstrong and Schudt. Mrs. Robb, who has been visiting Annapolis for two months, returned to Fort McKinley on Thursday, to be with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Meyer.

Master Leonard Morse, the eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Morse, of Fort McKinley, celebrated his seventh birthday anniversary on St. Patrick's Day with a delightful party. The affair was also given for Misses Rhoda and Lydia Edwards, recently from England, with their aunt, Mrs. Morse. Games and contests were played and prizes were awarded. Refreshments were all colored green, in honor of the day, and the same idea prevailed in table decorations. The guests were Lydia and Rhoda Edwards, Jarold Morse, Harrison Todd, Cecil Jewell, Russell, Julia and Fritz Reeder.

Mr. MacNaughton, of New York, one of the national secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., visited Fort McKinley on Thursday and was tendered a delightful reception at the Y.M.C.A. A very large number attended from the post, who took this opportunity to meet Mr. MacNaughton, who is here in the interest of the Y.M.C.A. work among the soldiers. The reception given on Saturday for Mr. MacNaughton at the handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. George West, of the Western Promenade, for the advancement of the work among the soldiers, was a very brilliant affair. Among the officers and wives asked were Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, who enjoyed meeting the large number of civilians who have the interest of the soldiers at heart.

Major and Mrs. Vose, who a week ago issued attractive invitations for the "17th of Ireland," on Tuesday evening entertained most delightfully. A variety of amusements preceded a delightful dance. The St. Patrick idea was carried out in decorations and refreshments. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Miller, Beckham, Butler, Pearson, Hamilton, Captain Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Hamilton, Bennett, Campbell, Lieutenants Holland and Touhey. Members of the Chamber of Commerce visited Fort McKinley on Thursday and were received by Colonel Todd, commanding officer, and Mr. Carrington, of the McKinley Y.M.C.A., and were shown around the post, the war game and other features of interest being explained to them. Among the visitors were Mr. A. L. Crossman, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Richards, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; and Mr. George F. West.

Thursday evening being ladies' night at the Fort McKinley Club a jolly time was enjoyed by Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Captain Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Robb, Lieutenants Grace, Seybt and Captain Kramer. Rev. Samuel J. Smith held services on Sunday morning at Fort McKinley. Miss Anna Place, of South Portland Heights, rendered a delightful solo. At six o'clock Captain Smith gave one of his popular travelogues at Fort Williams, the subject being "The Old City of Macao." This was followed by a vesper service, at which Miss Mabel Gatchell, daughter of Colonel Gatchell, sang a beautiful solo.

Messrs. Stuart and James Bevans entertained a number of the Portland young people at Fort McKinley before their departure. At the dancing party given by Miss Cheney at the Lafayette Hotel, last Saturday, Stuart Bevans, of Fort McKinley, with his charming partner, Miss Katherine Morrill, gave a talented exhibition of the opera tango. Miss Marcia Gehring, of Portland, was week-end guest of Julia Reeder, at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Frank Cooke, of New York, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Jewell, of Fort McKinley.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 28, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Nixon gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Stevens, who leave us soon, much to everyone's regret. The guests were Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich and Lieutenant Barton.

The new pool tables were set up in the officers' mess hall yesterday and many rejoiced at having a long-felt want filled.

Major and Mrs. Stevens entertained Mrs. Goe and Captain Reed at dinner Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Bond came in later and music was enjoyed until a late hour. Capt. and Mrs. Bond and their lovely baby are recent arrivals and are occupying quarters No. 10. Captain Bond has a detail with the state troops, which will take him away some time in June. Mrs. S. M. De Loffre gave a bridge tea Thursday, assisted by Mesdames McCoy, Chamberlain and Darby. Mesdames Chamberlain, Grieves, Howard and Goodrich won prizes. The tea served was given to Mrs. De Loffre by the famous woman doctor in China, Dr. Yamei Kin. Additional guests came in for tea.

Mrs. Goe, widow of Major J. B. Goe, who has charge of the 30th Infantry bachelor mess here, is negotiating for the handsome old McCaffrey home, to use as a smart tea room during the coming season. Mrs. Conley gave a bridge party Monday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Geary, of Toronto. The prizes were hand-embroidered shirt waists.

Mrs. Jewett is the guest of her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Londahl. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton gave a delightful dinner Saturday for a number of their friends in the garrison. A musical evening followed, to which several of their guests contributed. The guests were Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Major Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Capt. and Mrs. Bond and Miss Winslow.

Mrs. Winifred Moore, of Plattsburg, was the hostess at a tea at her home on Saturday for Misses Castello, Finn, Winslow and Lieutenants Bull, Milliken, Whitten and Paschal. Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Miss McCoy, Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, Lieutenant Blyth, Capt. and Mrs. Nolan.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld gave a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Plattsburg; Mrs. Goe, Miss Berry Waller, Captain Yates and Lieutenant Ord. Capt. and Mrs. Nixon had supper Sunday for Mr. McQueen, a fellow of the Royal Academy, who has recently returned from the seat of war in Europe. He gave a wonderfully interesting lecture on the war at the Y.M.C.A. hall, showing many beautiful pictures of Russia, Germany, Austria, Armenia, France and Turkey. Many of the post people attended and were enthusiastic over the entertainment. Capt. and Mrs. Nixon's other guests were Major and Mrs. Chamberlain and Lieutenant Blyth. After supper Mr. McQueen delivered another lecture at the post library. Capt. and Mrs. Nolan entertained in Mr. McQueen's honor also on Monday at dinner. Mrs. Chatman is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Palmer.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 28, 1915.

In honor of General Parker, there was a drag hunt on the morning of March 11. An unusually large field was out and had a very good run. Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a hunt breakfast later for Gen. and Mrs. Parker. The regimental band was stationed on the lawn and for about two hours the young people enjoyed dancing on the porches. The regimental dinner was held in the club Thursday. Under the clever hands of Mrs. Laurson and her assistants, the mess room was completely transformed, and the many flowers, flags and trees gave a most artistic effect. Gen. and Mrs. Parker left for New York Friday. Mrs. Irvin Hunsaker has gone to Washington to the Walter Reed General Hospital, but we are glad to hear she is fast recovering from a slight operation.

Capt. and Mrs. Cushman gave an informal dinner and supper in their quarters Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a

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luncheon Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Ames, Miss Disoway and Captain Gaujol. Lieut. and Mrs. Newman gave a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Thomas Vickery, of Baltimore, sister of Lieutenant MacDonald, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cushman.

Mr. Roger Bayly, of Delaplane, Va., who has been visiting on the post for some time, has presented to the regiment a silver cup, to be competed for annually. It is to be called the "Roger Bayly cup." The race is to be a steeplechase, or "point to point" race, not less than three miles, and shall be ridden over obstacles not less than three feet six inches in height (except water), and there shall be not less than sixteen of said obstacles in the course. The first race took place March 18. A large crowd went out to see the start and finish, and the band played while the contestants rode in review. Lieut. W. A. Robertson won the cup on his thoroughbred stallion, "Foot Runner." Lieutenant Crutcher, on "Skipaway," came in a close second.

Lieutenant Flynn was host of a dinner March 18 at the club for Mrs. Vickery, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman and Lieutenants Robinson, Blunt and MacDonald. Capt. and Mrs. McKinley had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Ames, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon and Lieutenant McCabe. Capt. and Mrs. Cushman had a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Vickery and Capt. and Mrs. Ames, Lieutenants Blunt, Robertson and MacDonald. Mrs. Rockenbach entertained for Lieut. and Mesdames Herr, Shannon and Laurson and Mr. Bayly. After an informal hop, Lieutenant Blunt gave a supper party in his quarters for Mrs. Vickery, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman and Lieutenants Robinson, Robertson and MacDonald.

Capt. and Mrs. McKinley gave a supper Sunday for their guest, Miss Disoway; other guests were Major and Mrs. Ragan, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Burton Read. Miss Dorothy Fitch, of Newton Center, Mass., arrived Tuesday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieut. and Mrs. Elting.

The jumping contest for the Master's cup took place Wednesday. Captain Parker, on "Q.E.D.," and Captain Rockwell, on "Mariposa," tied for the cup, but Captain Parker won. Mrs. Allen gave a card party and tea on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had dinner for Miss Fitch, Miss Nelson and Lieutenants Flynn and Thurman. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson gave a unique "horse race" party for their guest, Miss Fitch, on Thursday evening; other guests were Mrs. Vickery, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, the Misses Allen, McCue, Nelson, Lapham, Mrs. Read, Captain Carswell and Lieutenants Robinson, Robertson, Flynn, MacDonald, Thurman, Crutcher, Clark, Viner and Mr. Bayly. Prizes were won by Miss Fitch and Lieutenant Flynn, and by Mrs. Cushman and Captain Carswell. Later supper was served.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 29, 1915.

The Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Whitlock. Mrs. Smalley won first prize and Mrs. Buchanan second; other guests were Mesdames Dickman, Clark, Fenton, Paine, King, Kochersperger, Romeyn, Weed, Bailey, Smalley, sr., Graham and McCoy and Miss Fenton. Mrs. Kochersperger entertained with auction Thursday, prizes going to Mrs. Powers and Mrs. McCoy. Other players were Mesdames Fenton, Weed, Barney, Buchanan and Miss Fenton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Minus gave a charming dinner Wednesday at their home in Burlington for Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Major and Mrs. Clark and Judge and Mrs. Darling. Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg gave a dinner Thursday for Mrs. Fenton, Major Fenton's father and Miss Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Captain Heaton and Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan. Capt. and Mrs. Paine had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Clark and Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger.

Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger gave a dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Winn and Lieutenant Nicholson. Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett left Tuesday for New York, sailing on Thursday for Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N., left Friday for their home in Washington. Mrs. Knauss (Catherine Dickman) has been the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Dickman, for a month. Lieutenant Knauss is commanding the U.S.S. Sylph.

Mrs. Weed has Miss Hall, of England, Miss Frick and her sister, Miss Hufford, as guests. Miss Hufford has spent several years in taking a course in gymnasium work. During the week she has been here she has given a few mornings of instruction to a number of the ladies of the post.

Most of the officers and ladies of the post attended the ladies' night at the club Thursday. During the winter these evenings have been extremely popular, coming each alternate Thursday. There is music by the 2d Cavalry orchestra and many enjoy the dancing, while the card room is filled with auction players. Later in the evening a supper is served. Lieutenant Buchanan, secretary of the club, is in charge.

Lieutenants Bailey and Barney have been taking examinations for promotions. The board consists of Captains Paine, Kochersperger and King.

Polo practice here began on the meadow back of the post. Among the officers who are playing are Lieutenants Andrews, Waterman, Sumner, Hunter, Gordon, Nelson, Ratzkoff, Butt and Foster.

Lieutenant Coppock, commanding the machine-gun platoon, took a practice march on Tuesday to a sugar camp near Essex Center, about six miles from the post. The men enjoyed watching the process of sugaring and a taste of real Vermont maple

sugar. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Smedberg entertained with three tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Knauss. The prize-winners were Mesdames Fenton, Romeyn and Gordon. Mrs. Smedberg gave a bridge party Monday in honor of Mrs. Knauss. Mesdames Fenton, Romeyn and Gordon won the prizes. Other guests were Mesdames Dickman, Clark, Kochersperger, Whitlock, Weed and Smedberg. Mesdames Dickman and Cox presided over the tea table.

The basketball team of the 30th Infantry from Plattsburg on Wednesday evening played an interesting game with the 2d Cavalry team in the post gymnasium. Many officers and wives attended and the gallery was packed with enlisted men. The 2d Cavalry band played throughout the evening, and during the intermission the spectators enjoyed a game of medicine ball, played by Troops F, L and M, Troop F winning. The 2d Cavalry team won in the basketball by a close score. Lieutenant Sawyer, 30th Inf., was in charge of the team. Lieutenant Foster is in charge of the 2d Cavalry.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., March 29, 1915.

Capt. Frank H. Burton, who has been inspecting the Militia of Kentucky, returned to the post Wednesday. Mrs. Burton returned Thursday from a visit with relatives in Amsterdam, N.Y. Mrs. Diller and Miss La Favour spent a day shopping in Syracuse last week. Capt. Hamilton A. Smith went to Syracuse Friday to meet his daughter, Miss Patty Smith, a student at the Emma Willard School in Troy, N.Y., who will spend Easter vacation with her parents at Fort Ontario.

Mrs. Reese arrived Wednesday from Fort Leavenworth, where she and Captain Reese had been spending a leave. The Pontiac Hotel was the scene of a most delightful dance on Thursday evening. Attending from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Captain Smith and Lieutenant French. Lieutenant Herwig, his mother and sister, Mrs. Dutton, attended the afternoon and evening performances of the Grand Opera Company at the Richardson Theater on Saturday, hearing in the afternoon "Aida" and in the evening "Rigoletto." Lieutenant Herwig and his mother had as dinner guests on Sunday evening Major Normoyle and Captain Parsons. Captain Ball, of the local company, National Guard, has resigned his position as clerk of courts and will start the practice of law in Oswego. Yesterday was an ideal day for motoring and both Major Bloomberg and Lieutenant Welty took long drives during the afternoon, accompanied by their families.

Regt. Sergt. Major and Mrs. Hightower, 3d Inf., were guests of Batln. Sergt. Major and Mrs. O'Leary over Sunday. The Sergeant Major was on his way back to his station, Madison Barracks, from Syracuse, where he was a member of the class which was last week advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Lodge.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. T. D. Roberts, is rapidly convalescing from the results of an operation at the Walter Reed Hospital.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 12, 1915.

Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer gave a delightful luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Wagner, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf. The luncheon table was dainty with decorations in yellow, a large bowl of yellow snapdragons forming the centerpiece. Covers were placed for Mesdames Bird, Wagner, Rice, Fears, Pillow, McCaskey, James, Miss Welcome Ayer and Mrs. Ayer. Capt. Rufus E. Longan gave a dinner Friday at the 25th Infantry Club, preceding the hop. The guests were Major and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose and Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple.

Mrs. Carl Reichmann gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Watertown, N.Y., who are staying at the Moana. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Meals, Miss Holbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Gano, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals and their guest, Miss Holbrook, and Capt. Rufus E. Longan.

The Cavalry Club at Castner on Thursday evening gave a delightful hop, which was largely attended. A number of dinners took place that evening, the several parties later

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going to the club. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire entertained for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry A. Flint and Lieut. Guy W. Chipman.

Colonel McDonald is making the annual inspection at Schofield Barracks and is staying with Major Julius A. Penn, 1st Inf., for ten days of the trip. Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey have as guests the Misses Marian and Emily Jones, daughters of Col. Frank B. Jones, 7th Inf., who will be sojourners at the post for a month. An attractive buffet supper was given on Monday, preceding the Mounted Service Club hop, with Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor as hosts. The affair was given in honor of the Misses Hill and Brundick; other guests were the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Gertrude Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell and Lieut. and Mrs. M. Robertson, John H. Hinemon, Jr., Bernard R. Peyton and Ballard Lyerly.

Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell gave a dainty luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Miss Gray, of the Pearl Harbor Navy Station, and for Misses Dorothy Forsyth, Ruth Harrison, Esther and Carrie McMahon, Norma Mason, Louise Coleman and Gertrude Hopkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon had dinner Friday for Col. S. D. Sturgie, Col. John E. McMahon and Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins. Capt. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey gave a dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Wissner, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth and Colonel McMahon. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis B. McKinlay had dinner Thursday for Colonels Sturgie and McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Glassford and Mrs. Richard Kimball.

The bi-monthly hop in the 25th Infantry Club on Friday was a very enjoyable affair. Mrs. Charles A. Meals and Mrs. Charles H. Rich acting as hostesses. Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell, before the hop, had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt and Lieut. and Mrs. James Higgins. On the transport which arrived from San Francisco Saturday were Mrs. Jean J. Boniface and little daughter, who come from Governors Island to join Captain Boniface, 4th Cav. Mrs. Charles A. Meals gave a bridge-luncheon Saturday for her house guest, Miss Emma Holbrook, of Springfield, Mass., and for Mesdames Wissner, Gose, Butts, Mapes, Willard, Ganoe, Phillipson, Naylor, McAfee and Watrous.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Sands made a short visit to the post on Monday, staying over night with Col. and Mrs. Beach. Colonel Sands will command the 4th Cavalry in April, after Colonel Beach leaves for a home station; in the meanwhile Col. and Mrs. Sands are house guests of General Carter, in Honolulu.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 15, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson gave a handsome dinner March 12 in honor of Governor Pinkham, of Hawaii, and for Col. and Mrs. Cooper, of Honolulu, Gen. and Mrs. Wissner, Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, 1st Inf., Mrs. Randolph, Miss Cheney and Mr. Bayard Randolph. The 2d Infantry orchestra played. On the same evening, at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, Mrs. R. M. Cutts gave an auction party for Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Dr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. J. B. de Ford, Mrs. Rogers, Major Conklin, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardan and Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, from Fort Ruger. Mrs. Reardan and Mr. Babbitt won first prizes; Mrs. Smith and Admiral Moore drew the cut prizes. Mrs. Frank A. Sloan, 2d Inf., with her two children, arrived by the Sheridan March 13. Lieut. C. R. Abraham was also an arrival for the Shafter garrison on the same transport. Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin, en route for Manila, spent two days in port as guest of Major and Mrs. Lenihan, while Col. and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, 8th Inf., made a brief visit with friends at this post.

The Sheridan brought 287 recruits for the 2d Infantry and they are in a camp of detention awaiting the development period of mumps and measles that had broken out on the voyage. Lieutenants Fredman and Campbell, and Spencer, in charge of the camp and the instruction of the new men, have as assistants Lieutenants Camp, Halloran and Calder.

Mrs. Ira Longenecker gave a large supper party March 14 for about twenty young people of the garrison.

The 2d Infantry on March 9 had a firing problem for battalions that was the largest scheme of the kind held at this post. The addition to the target range made by clearing parties of the command during November was put to use. The Shafter range now permits problems for battalions at war strength and thus the long trip to Schofield for such work will be avoided in future. In the work on the 9th all the battalions did excellent shooting and the 200 targets that were distributed over an irregular line of 400 yards were well shot up. The 3d Battalion made over 800 hits on 111 targets, with four companies firing. The 2d Battalion made over 600, with a strength considerably less than the 3d, while the 1st Battalion, with three companies and but sixty rifles to the company, made 435 hits on 95 targets. The problem was carried out under the direct supervision of the regimental commander, Colonel French, who had as observers Colonel Atkinson and Captains Lincoln, Rosenbaum and Cullison.

Mrs. Ernest V. Smith on March 10 gave an elaborate auction party in honor of and as a farewell to her sister, Mrs. de Ford, who has been visiting Mrs. Smith since before Christmas. Those invited were Mesdames Moore, Swanzy, Carter, Lincoln, Lenihan, Atkinson, Randolph, Cutts, Watson, Richard, son, Bromwell, McCleave, Rogers, Green, Cook, Fredendall, Preston, Malone, Gibbs, Murray, Misses Cheney and Lenihan. Captain Jamerson left for the mainland March 6 for a short leave in San Francisco. Mrs. Jamerson and their young son will accompany the Captain on his return next month. Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Harris were passengers for the coast on the same date, en route to join the 14th Infantry after a two months' leave. The 2d Infantry band was at the dock to play a farewell concert in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Harris, who have been in the regiment for a long time. The concert was concluded with "Annie Laurie," the regimental march of many years' standing.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, who has been on sick report for three weeks, is able to be about his quarters and will shortly be able for duty. Miss Cheney, guest of Col. and Mrs. Atkinson for a fortnight, left by the Sierra for her home in South Manchester, Conn., March 13. Mrs. J. B. de Ford was a passenger by the same vessel and will visit the Exposition for a month before going on to Southern California and thence to her home in Ottawa, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, of Fort Kamehameha, returned to their station by the Sheridan after a leave of four months. Other arrivals were Lieuts. G. L. Gearhart, C.A.C., C. M. Haverkamp and H. W. Hall, 4th Cav.

Mrs. Spicer, wife of Sergeant Spicer, S.C., who was on the Sheridan, was seized with appendicitis just prior to arrival of the boat at this port and was taken to the Department Hospital immediately after the boat had docked. Mrs. Spicer was operated on at once and is progressing favorably. Sergeant Spicer was granted permission to stay over for a month by General Carter, in view of the circumstances.

Mrs. Fred A. Cook was a bridge hostess March 8 in honor of her friend, Mrs. Cady, and for Mesdames Lenihan, Kay, Bell, Edgerly, Barnes, Kay, Parker, Smith, de Ford, Roy, Booth, Lincoln, McCleave, Johnson, Longenecker, Lawrence, Love and Spencer and the Misses Lenihan, Gamble and Halloran. Mrs. E. K. Massee gave a large auction party March 13. Present from Shafter were Mesdames Lincoln, Smith, Lenihan and Richardson. Tables for twenty-four were arranged.

Mrs. Robert M. Culler, wife of Captain Culler, Med. Corps, with her young son, "Bunny," has removed to a cottage out at Waikiki to remain until sailing of the April transport, when the family will embark for the States, as the four years' tour of Captain Culler will then be completed. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson on March 7 had over twenty guests at supper. As Comdr. Stanford E. Moses has a tour of but one year on the Asiatic Station, Mrs. Moses and her three children will remain at Old Point during Commander Moses' absence on the Asiatic cruise. Capt. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle have changed station from Ruger to De Russey and after settling their new home were hosts at an informal dinner for Col. and Mrs. W. E. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis March 7.

The post baseball season for company teams closed March 10, with a deciding game between Cos. F and D. 2d Infantry. The struggle between these two leaders has been close. D. with Peed in the box and Lieut. C. B. Lyman catching, accumulated five runs to F's two and carried off the champion-

ship and the big silver cup. Easter, pitching for F, was in good form and allowed but two hits, but his support was poor in decisive innings. Dawson, Easter's battery mate, made a fine showing and is the best soldier catcher seen here. Co. D's record for the season was wonderful. The nine won twenty games and lost none. F closed with eighteen victories and two defeats. This is D's second yearly championship.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 27, 1915.

Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., left Tuesday for San Francisco on a month's leave. Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, 18th Cav., were visitors in El Paso Monday at the Paso del Norte Hotel, Colonel Slocum accompanying his wife to this point, from where she took the train for the East. Capt. George McD. Weeks, 16th Inf., who received his majority last week, will leave soon for a three months' leave, which he will spend on the western coast. Major Weeks has been regimental adjutant for some time and was succeeded by Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 6th Inf.

Lieut. Claude W. Cummings, M.R.C., left this week for Columbus, N.M., on temporary duty with the 13th Cavalry at that point. The German saddles are to be given a test by the troops of the 15th Cavalry at this post; one squadron is to be given the saddles, when if found practicable others will be issued.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the 8th Infantry Brigade, who has been confined to his quarters for the week by illness, is able to be out again. Lieut. Roscoe C. Batson, 23d Inf., at Texas City, will spend the Easter season in El Paso with his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton.

Capt. Consuelo Seoane, S.C., who has been on duty at Naco, Ariz., for sometime, has returned to the El Paso district. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton on Tuesday gave a farewell dinner complimentary to Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, who left Monday for his new station at Fort Riley, Kas. After dinner all attended the Tuesday dance at the post hall. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt gave a delightful buffet supper Saturday for some thirty or more guests, all attending the week-end dance at the Country Club.

The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry were the hosts of the semi-monthly hop at the post hall Tuesday. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. William R. Sample and Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt. Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. F. O. Johnson and Lieut. Rodman Butler have been appointed a committee to prepare a report on methods to prevent loss of property, reduce labor and devise means of expediting the movements of the regiment when ordered into the field suddenly after a long term of service at the post.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

COLE.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 19, 1915, to the wife of Capt. Clarence LeRoy Cole, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Robert George Cole.

JOHNSTONE.—Born to the wife of Mr. Harold Halleck Johnstone at San Francisco, Cal., a daughter, Beatrice Madeline. Mr. Johnstone is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1910.

MAYBACH.—Born at Colon Hospital, Colon, R.P., March 20, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Maybach, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Allen Capron Maybach.

PAGE.—Born at Manila, P.I., Feb. 27, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. William Tracy Page a son, Jerry Dentler. Mr. Page is the son of Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Page is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Dentler Flick, of West Gate, Cal.

TILTON.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., March 4, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Rollin L. Tilton, C.A.C., U.S.A., a daughter, Emily.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—LENOIR.—At Seattle, Wash., March 25, 1915, Lieut. Francis A. Allen, U.S. Coast Guard, and Miss Bernice M. Lenoir, daughter of Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

BEERE—CHESSMAN.—At New York city, March 18, 1915, Lieut. Donald M. Beere, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Nichols Chessman.

BRUSH—HALL.—At Oakland, Cal., Feb. 24, 1915, Lieut. Rapp Brush, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Alice Hall.

HAISLIP—LEWIS.—At San Diego, Cal., March 11, 1915, Ensign Harvey S. Haislip, U.S.N., and Mrs. Georgia A. Lewis.

HINE—UNDERWOOD.—At Montclair, N.J., March 27, 1915, Major Charles De Lano Hine, formerly of the U.S. Army, and Miss Helen Underwood.

SAUNDERS—WAGANDT.—At Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1915, Ensign James A. Saunders, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Murrill Wagandt.

DIED.

CARSWELL.—Died at Marine City, Mich., March 31, 1915, Mrs. Sarah Wagner Carswell, sister of Capt. Henry S. Wagner, 17th U.S. Inf.

CLEMENTS.—Died at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., March 19, 1915, Mrs. Williston R. Clements, beloved sister of Mrs. William H. Monroe, wife of Capt. W. H. Monroe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CORBESIER.—Died at Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1915, Lieut. Antonio J. Corbesier, U.S.M.C.

JOHNSON.—Died at Guam, March 20, 1915, Margaret Gray Johnson, aged 1 year 6 months and 16 days, daughter of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N.

HOLWAY.—Died at Newton, Mass., March 26, 1915, Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U.S.N., retired.

KITCHEN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 22, 1915, Mrs. Anna Laurie Kitchen, wife of George K. Kitchen and mother of George R. Kitchen, of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Joe C. Platt, of Fort Logan, Colo., at her home, 238 Post avenue.

KING.—Died, Laura Virginia King, widow of Col. A. J. King, aunt of the late Lieut. C. A. E. King, U.S.N., and of Lieut. R. L. Denig, U.S.M.C., Lieut. C. A. E. King, U.S.M.C., and Ensign C. T. Hull, U.S.N. Burial at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1915.

LYONS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1915, Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, mother of Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C.

MURRAY.—Died at Dorchester, Mass., March 18, 1915, Mary E. Murray, wife of M. J. Murray, of Boston, and mother of Ensign George D. Murray, U.S.N.

MUMFORD.—Died March 23, 1915, Emma Taggart, beloved wife of Capt. J. S. Mumford, U.S.A., retired.

QUINBY.—Died at Morris, Otsego county, N.Y., March 22, 1915, Lieut. Col. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., retired.

ROGERS.—Died at Camp Stotsenburg, Luzon, P.I., March 16, 1915, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 7th U.S. Cav.

RUMPF.—Died at Orange, N.J., March 26, 1915, of paralysis, Maria T., wife of Albert Rumpf and mother of the wife of 1st Class Serg. Charles Boelsterli, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

SHALER.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 26, 1915, Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., retired.

SMYSER.—Died at Florence, S.C., Jan. 12, 1915, 2d Lieut. J. D. Smyser, U.S.M.C.

WALKER.—Died at Las Animas, Colo., March 24, 1915, Chief Gunner William H. Walker, U.S.A., retired.

WILSON.—Died at Norfolk, Va., March 31, 1915, Paymr. Walter L. Wilson, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is surprising to learn that a captain of the 12th N.Y., N.G.N.Y., was careless enough to pull the trigger of his automatic pistol at annual muster and inspection without first taking the ordinary precaution to make sure the pistol was not loaded. By a miracle the two ball cartridges discharged from the pistol did not kill or injure anyone, but this does not excuse the careless officer. Why should any officer of the National Guard have his pistol loaded in an armory inspection, as if he were going out for battle the next minute? Then again why was G.O. 36, Dec. 14, 1914, Hqs. Division of the N.G.N.Y. disobeyed? This order which gives detailed instructions regarding inspections clearly states in the first paragraph: "Troops shall be paraded under arms (except Hospital Corps detachments) without ammunition or rations." It would seem to be necessary for General O'Ryan commanding the Guard, to issue a more stringent order prohibiting having a pistol loaded at any time, except at target practice, or when it is actually needed to shoot to kill.

Company I, 1st Infantry, of Florida, has fallen below the prescribed standard of efficiency, and its disbandment was ordered on March 19. Co. C, 1st Regiment, Infantry, will hereafter be known and designated as Co. I, and it is transferred from the 2d to the 3d Battalion.

Col. J. T. Stockton, of the Texas National Guard, mustered out Co. L, 3d Texas Infantry, March 24, which was organized seven years ago by Capt. George Head. The latter resigned on March 24. Captain Head's action followed the receipt of orders from the Governor of Texas not to respond to an order issued by the sheriff of Cameron county calling out the company for service against Mexican bandits operating near the border.

In the games of the 7th N.Y. at the armory on March 27, during which there was plenty of exciting competition, Company A, Capt. H. B. Heylman, with a joint tally of 31, won the Halsted bronze lion, while Company F, Capt. W. S. Covell, with 21 points, finished second. Companies B, Capt. W. M. Halsted, and D, Capt. R. Mazet, tallied 18 points each and tied for third. The military trophy went to Company D, which scored 13 points, while Company E finished second, with 8 points. Two regimental records were bettered. In the fifty-yard hospital and litter race the team from Company F, starting from scratch, set up a new time of 20 1-5 seconds. The old record was 20 4-5 seconds. The other new record came in the 2,640-yard roller skating relay race, in which Company A was credited with 5:11 2-5, bettering the old mark of 5:12 2-5. The open one-mile National Guard handicap relay was won by the team of the 23d Regiment, which led all the way. The 22d Engineers team finished second and the 71st came in third. The time was 3:30. There were quite a number of other interesting events. A review of the regiment in honor of Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk will be held in the armory Monday night, April 12.

Hon. Douglas Mathewson, president of the Borough of the Bronx, New York, reviewed the 8th Coast Defense command, under Col. E. F. Austin, in the armory on the night of March 27. The exercises were largely attended and very successful.

A review of Batteries D, E and F, 2d Field Art., N.Y., by Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines will be held on Wednesday night, April 7.

PRACTICAL MILITARY WORK ON DIRT FLOORS.

What will be the most elaborate and varied exhibition of practical military work ever given in a National Guard armory is to be held in the armory of the 47th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, April 28, and the officers of the entire National Guard of the state, numbering over 1,000, are to be invited to be present. The demonstration of this varied military work is to show the advantages of dirt floors for armories over wooden floors, and which Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the Guard, believes would immensely increase its efficiency.

The work permissible on dirt floors includes harnessing and driving wagon teams, making hasty entrenchments, and also constructing kneeling and standing trenches, loading pack animals, individual cooking, making dirt fireplaces, the use of the field oven and bakery, pits for garbage, trenching tents, etc.

On the night of April 28 a field bakery turning out bread will be in full operation by National Guard bakers who have been under training. A mounted machine-gun drill by a troop of Cavalry will be given, as well as land mine work by a pioneer detachment from the 22d Engineers. Co. F, of the 71st Regiment, under Capt. A. T. Rich, U.S.A., will go through battle exercises, and a provisional company of the 47th will erect tents and perform individual cooking. All this work will be done on the dirt floor of the drill hall, which Colonel Jannicky, of the 47th, has provided, according to the views expressed by General O'Ryan some time ago. The exhibition, it is expected, will go a long way toward forcing home to officers generally the advantages of a dirt floor in an armory.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

A review of the 71st N.Y., under command of Col. William G. Bates, was held in the armory on the night of March 30 by members of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York and the Merchants' Association of the city of New York. At meetings held a year or two ago both the above organizations put themselves on record as recognizing the great value to the country, state and city of the National Guard, and action was taken calling upon the members of these two important associations to render aid wherever possible to National Guard organizations, and not to discourage enlistment and the proper performance of military duty by employees of the business interests.

The officers of the 71st Infantry believe that this co-operation of the business interests would be fostered by a closer acquaintance with a representative National Guard regiment, and with this in view an invitation was extended, and Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York in the absence of President Seth Low, who is representing the Mayor at the exposition in San Francisco, and Mr. William A. Marble, president of the Merchants' Association of the city of New York, have accepted the review. These gentlemen were accompanied by other important representatives of their respective societies and of the commercial and business life of New York.

The exercises of the evening consisted of a review and parade, a drill by Company F, under Captain Rich, in Butts Manual, setting up exercises and bayonet drill by Company K, under Captain De Lamater, and an extended order drill by Company G, under Captain Maslin. The exhibitions were of a very high order, and the reviewing officers and party were very highly interested and impressed with them. They received a valuable insight into some of the many duties of the National Guardsman. The first battalion of the regiment was under command of Capt. W. A. De Lamater and the second was under Capt. Henry Maslin, owing to the absence of the regular commanders. The third battalion was under Major Beckman. A very large audience was present, and there was dancing for members and guests after the military exercises. Colonel Bates and the reviewing officers made remarks appropriate to the occasion before the board of officers.

13TH N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

The annual muster of the 13th N.Y. for the War Department and state was completed March 25 and the command only had nine absentees out of 851 on the roll. The number of present was 842 officers and men. The command shows a net loss in membership of sixty-eight since the last muster, as all men who were voluntarily serving over their enlistment period and would not re-enlist were discharged according to orders, and some dead wood also was gotten rid of. At the muster last year the figures of the command were 910 present and nine absent; total, 919. The 1st Company, Capt. Frank Dean, had all of its 102 officers and men present this year, and the 2d Company, Capt. John D. Jennings, had its entire



Knives that Go Through

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Magee, were also in excellent shape. The engine room, too, was among the other features praised. The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Non-com. Staffs.....	7	0	7
Headquarters Company.....	10	0	10
Machine-gun.....	5	1	6
Supply Company A.....	46	4	50
" B.....	62	3	65
" C.....	48	8	56
" D.....	57	4	61
" E.....	55	5	60
" F.....	63	4	67
" G.....	60	6	66
" H.....	46	9	55
" I.....	43	9	52
" K.....	41	12	53
" L.....	57	3	60
" M.....	55	13	68
	655	81	736

Last year the regiment had 601 officers and men present and fifty-two absent, an aggregate membership of 653.

MARYLAND.

Results of the recent Federal and state inspection of the Maryland National Guard, compiled March 25, show that the different organizations made the best showing in their history. Nearly twenty of the thirty-six companies in the 1st, 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry paraded 100 per cent. each. The 1st Regiment, scattered over the state, had twenty-seven absentees out of a total strength of fifty officers and 688 enlisted men. There were thirteen absentees in the 4th Regiment, out of a total of forty-seven officers and 544 enlisted men, and but eight absentees in the 5th Regiment, out of a total of forty-one officers and 583 enlisted men. First Separate Company, all present, three officers and sixty-two enlisted men; Field Hospital No. 1, all present, four officers and thirty-one enlisted men; brigade headquarters, all present, ten officers.

General Gaither and Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell, U.S.A., inspected the 1st Regiment. The 4th and 5th Regiments were inspected by Major Ernest A. Robbins, jr., brigade adjutant, and Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, U.S.A. Major Robbins also inspected the 1st Separate Company, the sanitary detachments of the three regiments and Field Hospital No. 1. "The brigade is in good shape," General Gaither stated, "and I feel that we have reason to be proud of the number of men paraded during the inspection." He drew attention to the fact that there was but one officer absent in the entire brigade.

NEW JERSEY.

The 1st Regiment in its annual muster conducted by Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., as inspector for the Federal Government, and Lieut. Col. Wilmer A. Cadmus, of the 5th Regiment, acting for the Inspector General's Department of the National Guard of New Jersey, has made a very creditable showing. Of the total strength of the regiment, forty-one officers and 657 enlisted men were present, and there were thirty-eight men absent. Company C, Capt. George T. Pats-ton, was the only company to muster 100 per cent. Companies M and E were each shy one man.

The 5th Regiment, of Paterson, will give a review to Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine in the armory on Tuesday evening, April 13. Colonel Van Walraven and the officers of the regiment are making arrangements to make it the feature social affair of the season. General Hine was colonel of the 5th Regiment for some years. Companies H and I of the 5th, in the recent annual muster, passed muster with a 100 per cent. present at the annual Federal and state inspection. They were the only companies of the regiment to make such a record. The new armory in Orange has proved beneficial to the officers in the matter of enlisting a better class of men in the companies.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, reviewed the 4th Regiment in Jersey City March 25, and expressed his appreciation of the work of the command. Some officers of the N.G. N.J. favor a practice hike in the vicinity of Pompton Lakes or Lake Hopatcong, camp there for a maneuver period and then hike back to the home station. They think this is preferable to camping out at Sea Girt. There are other officers, however, who think that Sea Girt, with its shooting facilities, and all things considered, will afford more real benefit than a hike.

In our issue of March 27, under National Guard Notes, we referred to the ball to be given in Roseville, N.J., April 16, as the Essex Troop, officially known as Troop A, 1st Squadron, N.G.N.J. The Essex Troop was officially known as 1st Troop, N.G.N.J., until June, 1913, when Troops A and C were formed by an equal division of the 1st Troop, so that Troop C, as well as Troop A, is a successor to the 1st Troop. The Essex Troop is composed of the members of both Troops A and C, and owns the horses and other property used equally by Troops A and C.

CONNECTICUT.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, The Adjutant General of Connecticut, in his annual report recently issued, says: "The work of the National Guard during the two years now ending, has been most satisfactory and has resulted in material improvement in efficiency. It has been the aim of this office to make the service of the National Guard as nearly like that of the Regular Army, in merit and fitness, as can consistently be expected, and in this work this office has been ably and cheerfully assisted by the regimental and corps commanders. The benefits of the garrison schools for officers and non-commissioned officers become more and more apparent. Candidates for commissions and officers for promotions are beginning to see the advantages of the proficiency certificates in the garrison schools, which exempt them from further examinations for certain periods in the courses concerned."

"The adherence from the beginning, of the board of organization, to the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, and the several amendments thereto, and the consequent regulations of the War Department for the Militia, prescribing the organization of the several departments and organizations, has placed this state in the first line of states correctly organized. When Cir. No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, 1913, was received, which compelled the several states to comply with the regulations of the War Department in relation to organization, the only effect to the organizations of this state, was that one officer in each of the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department and Quartermaster Corps, with rank of colonel, had to be reduced to the rank of major, and one major in the Quartermaster Corps and one captain in the Ordnance Department, in excess, were transferred to the reserve; both of the latter officers are still doing duty at the state arsenal.

"No obligatory orders have been issued so far, but it is encouraging to learn from unofficial reports of our surgeons, that at least sixty per cent. of the members of the National Guard of this state have taken the prophylactic against typhoid." General Cole states that new armories are much needed at Waterbury and New Haven, as their condition suffers injury to United States property stored therein. Their drill sheds are also too small.

General Cole also says: "The regular garrison ration, as prescribed by the War Department, is being issued to the troops in camp, which is found ample when properly prepared. The officers of the 2d Infantry formed an officers' mess at the encampment 1914, and subsisted entirely on the garrison ration; at the end of the camp the officers in charge of


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that mess, of whom one was the chaplain, assured the officer of the Quartermaster Corps in charge of subsistence, that they had found the ration ample and of best quality, and that no extras had been purchased."

Mayor Anthony Sunderland, who was re-elected Mayor of the city of Danbury, Conn., by a large majority, received his commission March 29 as a second lieutenant of the 8th Company, C.A.C., Conn. N.G., at about the same time that he received his re-election as Mayor. Mayor Sunderland enlisted as a private in the Danbury company last October and has become an enthusiastic Guardsman. He passed a successful examination for the eligible list and a few weeks ago was elected second lieutenant to fill a vacancy in the company's officers caused by the promotion of former 1st Lieut. J. Moss Ives to be major and judge advocate, Conn. N.G. Mayor Sunderland's advent into the company has stimulated recruiting to an unusual degree and the Danbury company is now one of the largest in the state, having seventy-nine officers and men. The Mayor has become a crack rifle shot and is a member of one of the competing rifle teams which have recently been formed. Charles Lord, a Spanish War veteran and former first lieutenant of the 8th Company, has also been elected a second lieutenant, there being two vacancies.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The housewarming and dance at the newly remodeled Coast Artillery armory at Raleigh, N.C., a few days ago was a great success. In the receiving line were Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, dressed in green; Mrs. W. Drummond Marrow, satin with lace overdress; Mrs. Laurence W. Young, pink satin; Mrs. A. Grieg, jr., gowned in yellow satin, lace overdress; Mrs. J. I. Johnson, black lace; Mrs. W. L. Beasley, satin with lace overdress.

The officers in full dress uniforms were Gen. Laurence W. Young, Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., Capt. A. Grieg, jr., U.S.A., Major Baxter Durham, Capt. W. D. Marrow and Lieut. R. C. Young. The guests were presented to the receiving line by Capt. W. Drummond Marrow, commander of the company. During the evening several quartet selections were rendered by a group of singers from the Orpheus Club. Following the program there was a dance, the chaperones being Mesdames Laurence Young, Russell C. Langdon, Alexander Grieg, jr., W. Drummond Marrow, James I. Johnson and William L. Beasley.

The armory is 30 by 100 feet and around the sides there are approximately 200 seats. There are pictures of "big guns" in the coast defenses, photographs having been made of them at various stages of action. The armors for uniforms and other equipment are designed in a convenient manner. There are shower baths and other accommodations for the sixty-five men who form the local company.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

A remarkably fine showing was made by the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers, at its annual muster for 1915 for the War Department and state. There were 643 officers and men present and only 4 absentees in the entire regiment. There was a marked improvement in every way over the muster and inspection of 1914. Last year the regiment had 601 present and 14 absent. The net gain in membership this year is 33, and the increase at muster over last year is 42. The inspecting officers were Capt. D. Olmstead, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Col. N. B. Thurston, N.G. N.Y. The men mustered represent the actual duty doing strength of the command, and no men were dropped for the purpose of making a record. The official figures of the muster follow:

	1915			1914		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S....	12	0	12	15	2	17
Band.....	18	1	19	19	1	20
Mt. Ord.....	8	0	8
Battery A.....	122	0	122	110	0	110
" B.....	83	0	83	73	2	75
" C.....	86	2	88	85	2	87
" D.....	95	0	95	101	0	101
" E.....	127	0	127	106	7	113
" F.....	92	1	93	92	0	92
Totals.....	643	4	647	601	14	615

"The 1st Field Artillery is the best disciplined regiment in the National Guard," said Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief O.O. of the N.G.N.Y., in speaking to the officers of that command after he had reviewed it in the armory on the night of March 30. Such praise coming from so well known an authority on military matters as Colonel Thurston was a well deserved compliment to the regiment, which has certainly made remarkable progress under very difficult conditions. Colonel Rogers, just after the review, in some brief remarks before the officers and special guests gave Colonel Thurston, as the first colonel of the 1st Field Artillery, the credit for laying the foundation properly, on which the success of the organization had been possible. As a token of esteem from the officers of the command Colonel Rogers presented to Colonel Thurston a solid silver cigarette case, with a tray which rose when opened. The inscription read: "To Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, Colonel of the 1st Field Artillery, National Guard, New York, from July 1 to Oct. 25, 1912, and from Jan. 11 to July 1, 1913, in grateful recognition of his success as commander of the regiment."

Colonel Thurston, in making suitable reply for the presentation, praised the organization, under command of Colonel Rogers, for its present efficiency, despite the fact that four batteries were housed in an inadequate armory, about large enough for one.

The exhibitions of the evening were highly entertaining and were run off with great promptness, and were thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. The dismounted review, under Colonel Rogers, was a particularly handsome ceremony, the parading batteries being B, Capt. R. D. Mills; D, Capt. J. E.

membership of 101 present. In the inspection the command made a highly satisfactory showing. The figures of the muster for this year and last follow:

	1915			1914		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	11	0	11	15	0	15
Non-com. Staff.....	11	0	11	11	2	13
Band.....	28	0	28	27	0	27
1st Company.....	102	0	102	102	0	102
2d ".....	101	0	101	99	2	101
3d ".....	53	2	55	71	0	71
4th ".....	68	0	68	77	0	77
5th ".....	39	0	39	58	0	58
6th ".....	75	1	76	94	0	94
7th ".....	81	1	82	73	0	73
8th ".....	70	0	70	77	0	77
9th ".....	58	0	58	57	1	58
10th ".....	52	5	57	49	1	50
11th ".....	37	0	37	43	1	44
12th ".....	56	0	56	57	2	59
	842	9	851	910	9	919

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

A net gain of eighty-three members since the muster of 1914 was shown at the annual muster of the 69th N.Y., completed on March 25, 1915, by Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, U.S.A., and Major F. M. Waterbury, N.G.N.Y. The regiment also showed a gain of fifty-four members present over the inspection of 1914, despite the fact that a number of men were voluntarily serving over their enlistment term, and who would not re-enlist were discharged. The regiment had twenty-nine more men absent than last year. Generally speaking, the inspection was very satisfactory and the commissary field outfit came in for special praise. Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Flannery had all the field stoves and mess outfit arranged in full view, without so much as a spoon missing and absolutely clean. The escort wagons and quartermaster property, in charge of Lieut. F. E. Sidman, assisted by Lieutenants Carroll, Reidy and



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Austin; E. Capt. J. T. Delaney, and F. Capt. H. Lawson. One very noticeable feature of the exhibition was the expertness of the drivers as shown in the mounted drill of Battery F, under Lieut. Philip N. Lawes. This was a fine piece of work, with movements at trot and gallop, and included driving through tent pegs, none of which were knocked down. It is interesting to note that all the drivers are men who have worked up in the organization. The remainder of the program was as follows: Communication by semaphore flag signaling and telephones, by headquarters detachment, under Captain Smith; rescue race, under Lieutenant McClure; rough riding, under Lieutenant Toy, and a spirited mounted basketball game between teams from Batteries D and E, Captains Austin and Delaney in charge.

Colonel Rogers has been looking first at the practical end of Field Artillery work, and fancy drills has been of secondary consideration. He has worked on the basis that the most important thing in the 1st Artillery is to learn to hit a target with the greatest speed possible. This work, of course, can only be shown on the field, particularly as he is not a believer of direct fire, which eliminates such an exhibition at reviews. He has made application, however, for the issue of the subcaliber tubes for the field pieces for indoor practice, and hopes to get them in use for exhibition purposes before the drill season is over.

Colonel Thurston had a staff composed of Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger and Capt. E. Olmstead, Division Staff, and Capt. W. D. Finke, Adjutant, 13th Coast Art., N.Y. Other special guests present included Col. O. B. Bridgman, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Major W. R. Wright, Major L. M. Thierry, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Dawson Olmsted, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Lieut. T. B. Clarke, Jr., N.G.N.Y.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will review the battalion in the armory at Broadway and Sixty-seventh street on Tuesday night, April 20.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. McC. asks: A man serves in Cuba from 1906 until 1909, and while serving there is detailed to take prisoners at Fort Jay, N.Y., several times. Does the time while on these details count double toward retirement? Answer: Actual service in Cuba counts double. See A.R. 134.

B. J. L. asks: (1) I enlisted under the "Seven-year bill" and wish to secure my discharge after serving but three years. How long a time before the end of the three years should I give notice that I wish to be discharged? (2) Would the War Department grant me permission to enlist in the Navy without first serving four years in the Reserve Corps? Answer: (1) Perhaps two or three weeks. (2) No.

J. E. H. asks: With reference to G.O. 11, W.D., 1913, publishing regulations for the Army Reserve, Sec. A, Par. 2, which states in part: "A soldier at the expiration of three years' service with an organization of which he has formed a part" may be furloughed to the reserve upon his own request. Must he serve three years continuous with the organization of which he first is a member, in order to be furloughed to the reserve after three years' service on his first enlistment; or if a soldier serves two years in the Infantry and is then transferred to the Q.M. Corps, for convenience of the Government, is he entitled to be furloughed to the reserve after expiration of first three years' service? Answer: The Adjutant General states that a soldier having enlisted subsequent to Nov. 1, 1912, for seven years, upon the completion of three years' service may be furloughed on his own application to the Army Reserve, Class A. The organization in which the man is serving upon completion of the three years has no bearing on the case.

C. H. L.—Unless the retired sergeant's death was a result of his service, or he had Civil War service, his widow is not entitled, under the general law, to a pension. If you state the facts to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., he can give you definite information.

J. O. S.—No provision has been made for a Nicaragua medal. As to your foreign service pay, Navy, apply to the Auditor, Navy Department. You are in your sixth period, having been in continuous service since 1893.

W. N.—As to your eligibility as sergeant horsehoeer, Q.M. Corps, apply through the channel.

J. H. F.—As to the strategical value of a converted merchant vessel as an auxiliary cruiser, you might note that Great Britain, Germany and Japan all subsidize merchant vessels suitable for war time conversion. In the Spanish-American War the U.S. Government leased or purchased a large number of merchant vessels and converted them into gunboats, scoutships, etc.

W. C., FORT LOGAN.—Your problem is one that you

should send through the channel. Your C.O., knowing the circumstances, should be able to advise you.

C. M. G. asks: If a man who is a sharpshooter re-enlists, is he entitled to the pay while at the recruiting station, or does the pay take effect from the time you join your company? Answer: Pay begins upon re-enlistment.

A. M. G.—See answer to L. L. Your only path to the Marine Corps now lies through the Naval Academy. If you are appointed to the Naval Academy and enter, you agree to serve eight years, including the Academy course. Your resignation need not be accepted within that period unless the Secretary of the Navy desires to do so.

L. L. asks: (1) How was A. C. Deering appointed to the Marine Corps Jan. 26, by examination or not? If so, what date was examination? (2) What are the present prospects as to a civilian examination for the Marine Corps? (3) Has the question of attaching National Guard officers to Regular regiments for one year's service been dropped? Answer: (1) and (2) Ten or twelve vacancies in the U.S. Marine Corps, which will occur this year, are to be filled by Annapolis graduates. It is understood that there are already about twenty applicants from midshipmen who will graduate in June. A. C. Deering, who was appointed to the U.S. Marine Corps on Jan. 26, is a graduate of the Academy of the class of 1909. No plans are under consideration for the examination of civilians, as the Secretary is authorized to appoint from the Academy, and it is his intention to exercise this authority. (2) It is understood that the Secretary of War will at the next session of Congress urge the adoption of legislation authorizing the Department to attach National Guard officers to Regular Army regiments during the drill season. This will be for a period of from six to nine months. This proposition has been endorsed by the Secretary of War and has been under consideration in the House Committee on Military Affairs for some time. It is believed that some action will be taken on the matter at the next session.

H. K.—The Army Register will be issued to the Service about April 1. Apply through the channel.

C. A. R.—You cannot expect an answer from the Auditor before he has time to properly consider your claim. Wait a reasonable time, then write again, if necessary. We cannot decide for the Auditor.

C. R. G. asks: Enlisted May 27, 1902; discharged May 26, 1905; re-enlisted July 22, 1905; discharged Nov. 5, 1907, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Nov. 6, 1907; discharged Nov. 5, 1910; re-enlisted Nov. 6, 1910; discharged Nov. 5, 1913; re-enlisted Nov. 6, 1913. What period should I be in? Am only drawing pay for the fourth period. Answer: Fourth is right. When the new Pay bill was passed May 11, 1908, your continuous service was a little less than six years, and you were counted as of second period, and did not reach third period until next re-enlistment, Nov. 5, 1910.

H. G. asks: Is authority vested in department commanders to order non-commissioned staff officers on the field without previous authority from the War Department? Answer: See Army Regulations 99.

F. L. B. asks: (1) Give me an outline of the subjects taken up in the examination for the Philippine Scouts? (2) Are any of the men who belonged to the 1st U.S. Cavalry in 1900 entitled to a Boxer campaign badge? (3) Is the 18th Infantry due for Philippine service this year? Answer: (1) See order of April 14, 1912, giving regulations. Studies include English grammar, arithmetic, geography of North America and Philippines, history of U.S. Army Regulations and Infantry Drill Regulations. (2) See G.O. 129, 1908. (3) No.

N. M. S.—The U.S.S. Badger, auxiliary cruiser, twelve guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow, on July 26, 1898, off Nuevitas, Cuba, captured the Spanish steamer Humberto Rodriguez, barge San Fernando, and brig Sof, all without cargo, bound for Havana. These prizes were sent to New York and later released.

F. E. B. asks: Does service in the Volunteers in the United States during the Spanish-American War count double? Answer: Service in the United States during the Spanish War does not count double, either as Volunteer or Regular.

M. J. R., TENNESSEE, asks: (1) How many cadetships to the U.S. Military Academy are filled each year by the President? (2) Do these appointments usually go to sons of officers of the Army? (3) What was the number of graduates in the class of 1914, U.S. Military Academy? Answer: (1) Forty cadets are allowed from the U.S. at large, and these are appointed by the President upon his own selection. (2) Usually they do. (3) 107.

E. J. H.—"The First Aid to Injured" will be found in the Hospital Corps Manual of the U.S. Army.

J. C. G. asks: (1) How can I obtain "first aid" lessons in book form? (2) Can civilians obtain Army Regulations? What is the price? (3) Is there a possibility of women enlisting in the Army without being discovered? (4) Did Custer fight his last battle on June 25, 1876? And where? Who was the Indian chief? (5) Who and where was the last Indian war fought? Who was the military commander? (6) Where can I obtain book on care of Cavalry horses? Answer: (1) Study this in the Manual of the Hospital Corps, U.S.A. (2) Apply to Superintendent of Documents, Washington,

D.C. (3) Not now; physical examination required. (4) Yes; Little Big Horn River, Mont.; against Sitting Bull and others. (5) The Ute Indian campaign in Colorado and Utah lasted from Sept. 21, 1879, to Nov. 8, 1880; Sioux Indian troubles in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891; Garza troubles, Texas and Mexico border, 1891-1893; renegade Apaches under Kidd and Massai, Arizona and Mexican border, 1892-1896; Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895; other disturbances at various times since, but all of short duration. (6) "Basic Course for Cavalry" (Andrews), published by I. B. Lyon Company, Albany, N.Y., at \$1, contains a section devoted to this subject.

F. E. N.—Examinations for Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, are held on Feb. 1 of each year. Enlisted members of the Q.M. Corps are detailed for foreign service, with some regard to length of time they have remaining upon their enlistment, and as most convenient to the War Department. Working out of a foreign service roster for non-coms. has not made much progress.

C. A. J.—For privilege of taking examination for post Q.M. sergeant apply through channel. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual (Moss) is a very useful handbook. As to examinations and applications see Army Regulations 93 and others following.

H. C. M.—We cannot at this time know how Congress at its next session will legislate for an increase in the commissioned personnel of the Army, and, as a result, tell what branch of the Service will hold out the best prospects for an enlisted man seeking a commission. Without legislation for an increase there is no present prospect for early vacancies for appointments from the ranks. The latest regulations governing the examination for enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps are obtainable through the channel. There are no provisions for a Philippine Scout officer competing for commission in the Regular Army. A man who in January, 1914, passed the preliminary examination for second lieutenant in the Regular Army would no doubt be required to take another examination to be eligible to compete in 1915 or 1916 if vacancies are announced.

A. F. K.—Apply through channel as to your prospects of appointment from the eligible list of sergeant horsehoeer, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. The list is not published.

H. W. M. asks: Discharged July 25, 1903; re-enlisted April 23, 1908; service from latter date to present date is continuous. Am now carried in third enlistment period; should I not be on my fourth? Answer: If your prior service was one or more full enlistment periods terminated by an honorable discharge you should have been placed in second period April 23, 1908, and would now be in fourth.

H. S. G.—For information as to your success in the examination of March 1 and 2, for appointment to grade of both sergeant and sergeant first class (clerk), apply through channel. The results are not published.

W. J. R.—You lose your pay for time absent without leave. Make this up, and when your total actual service with your organization amounts to three years, you may be furloughed to the reserve on your own application, in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

E. W. T.—A soldier about to be retired is not entitled to double time for period he was en route from San Francisco to Philippine Islands. See A.R. 134.

AUGUST KLINT.—Whereabouts desired by your nephew, Henry J. Klint, now at 308 North Seventh avenue, Bethlehem, Pa. August is said to have enlisted in the Army at Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1898 or 1899. Swede, light complexion, grey eyes, weight 190 pounds, height, 5 feet 9 inches.

L. L. H.—The pay of first and second lieutenants of the Philippine Scouts is the same as that of officers of the same grade in the Regular Army, \$2,000 and \$1,700.

F. C. A. asks: Enlisted Nov. 8, 1898; discharged Nov. 7, 1901; re-enlisted July 11, 1902; discharged July 10, 1905; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1905; discharged Nov. 18, 1907, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Nov. 19, 1907; discharged Nov. 18, 1910; re-enlisted Nov. 19, 1910; discharged Nov. 18, 1913; re-enlisted Nov. 19, 1913; in what enlistment period am I now serving? Answer: Fourth.

C. R. O.—See answer to A. J.

A. J. AND J. L.—As to your success in recent examinations apply through channel. These lists are not published.

G. C. B.—See answer to "Old Subscriber."

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Results of examination held Feb. 1, 1915, for grade of Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, will not be published much before June 1. Cannot, therefore, say whether you passed.

W. A. C., SPRINGFIELD.—Address Keuffel and Esser, 172 Fulton street, New York.

CAMPAIGN BADGES, NEW YORK STATE.—The Adjutant General of New York states that the design for the State Campaign Badge has been agreed upon, and it is expected that the present Legislature will provide funds for its manufacture and issue.

IN HAWAII asks: Before the Army Appropriation bill went to conference it carried a proviso making the tour in the Philippines two years and in Hawaii three years. The conference of the two bodies, and which was afterward passed and became law, provides for two years for the Philippines and three for Panama, and says nothing about changing the Hawaiian tour of duty to three years. Will you kindly give the reason for leaving the Hawaiian tour at four years, making no provision for any change in the near future? Answer: The conference report does not give the reasons governing the conclusions and agreements of conferees. One reason may be that service in the tropical climate of the Philippines and Panama is enervating while service in Hawaii is not.

T. F. C.—A deserter is subject to arrest and punishment two years after expiration of term for which he enlisted. The maximum imprisonment sentence for desertion in time of peace is first enlistment is three years. Modification of the disciplinary regulations for the Navy will be found in G.O. 110, War D., 1914.

W. S. W.—There is no published list of those men who have successfully passed the examinations for "certificates of eligibility for commissions" in the U.S. Volunteer forces, as provided by Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, Sec. 21. There would be no advantage in such a candidate's joining an organization of the type of the American Legion, as he can keep the Government fully informed of his whereabouts. Most of these eligibles are high-grade non-coms., who remain in the Service and naturally are known to the War Department as available for duty in higher rank.

I. H. P.—In Par. 93, A.R., you will find that ordnance sergeants are appointed from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers. You are not a sergeant of the line. Examinations for ordnance sergeant are held annually if there are vacancies. The regular examinations take place in February.

R. M. F.—Apply through channel as to success in examination for sergeant clerk, Q.M. Corps, held March 1, this year; percentages are not given out.

Q.M.C.—Questions as to individual success in Q.M. examinations should go through channel.

L. J. M.—There was no "George Getley a first lieutenant in the 11th Field Artillery about fourteen years ago, stationed at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y." There was no 11th Field Artillery.

C. C.—Regarding payment of reward for apprehension of a deserter, see Army Regulations 121 to 131. He receives no pay while under arrest and must make up time spent in confinement if he is retained in the Service. If dishonorably discharged he loses all pay and allowances.

D. P. M.—The address of Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th U.S. Inf., is Fort Lawton, Wash.

PROMOTION.—Seven second lieutenants of Cavalry are due for promotion at the present time, five of the vacancies having occurred back in December last, the first of which was on Dec. 14. The block is caused by the fact that the senior second lieutenant and two others have not been examined. The block will not be removed until some time in July, as the officers referred to are attending the Mounted Service School, and it was decided not to allow the examinations to interfere with the work of the school.

E. B. C.—Regarding your Cuban service in the Volunteers, apply through the channel.

A. K.—The results of the Feb. 1 examination for Q.M.

sergeant, Q.M. Corps, will not be known much before June 1. Apply through the channel regarding your foreign service.

P. E.—Results of examination for sergeant first class carpenter foreman, Q.M. Corps, not announced. Apply through channel.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1915.

Mrs. Frederick K. Perkins is coming to San Francisco in June to await the arrival of her husband, Paymaster Perkins, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Utah, which will come to the coast with the Atlantic Fleet in July. Mrs. Edward Carpenter gave a prettily appointed luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames William H. Lee, Norman Mack, Horace D. Pillsbury, William T. Sesson, C. F. Godey, William Denman, Harry Markoe and Miss Sallie Maynard. Miss Kathryn MacAdam entertained Tuesday at dinner at the Fairmont Hotel for Lieuts. and Mesdames Charles C. Soule, James Reed, Paymr. and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Misses Marian Brooks, Sallie Fox, Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge, U.S.N., Ensign Joseph R. Redman, Lieut. John H. Newton and Clifford Smith.

Mrs. Arthur Hagan, of New York, is visiting in San Francisco and is at the home of her sister, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, at Fort Mason. Lieut. and Mrs. Murray entertained in her honor at a dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Horace D. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Miss Anne Peters, Captain Reginald McNally.

Mrs. Emelia Ashburner is entertaining as her house guest Mrs. Reginald Belknap, wife of Captain Belknap, U.S.N. Mrs. James Otis entertained Wednesday in her honor at a delightful luncheon at her home on Broadway street. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees entertained at an informal dinner last Sunday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieutenant Elliott and Captain Moore.

The military pageant ball, given last night in aid of the Army Relief Society by the officers of the Army and Navy at present stationed out here, was a brilliant and gorgeous spectacle. The civic auditorium, where the ball was held, was decorated gaily with flags of the nation. The uniforms of the officers and gowns of the ladies added to the brilliancy of the scene. Shortly after nine o'clock Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall arrived with their party. In the box with Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were Secretary and Mrs. Roosevelt, Judge and Mrs. William B. Lamar, of the National Exposition Commission; Mr. and Mrs. Owen Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Bauskett, Admiral and Mrs. Howard, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Pond, Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Lieut. Comdr. Wallace Bertholf and Lieutenant Pratt, aids to the Vice President, and Lieutenant Kimmel, aid to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. Dancing was begun soon after the Vice President's arrival and was enjoyed until a late hour, when supper was served.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 28, 1915.

Mrs. Robert I. Rees and her son, Murray, left the post Monday. Mrs. Rees will join her husband in Oswego and Murray returns to his school in Boonville, Mo. Mrs. John O'K. Taussig and small son leave soon for Galveston, to join Lieutenant Taussig.

Mrs. Fletcher Knight, Mrs. Thom Catron and Miss Elizabeth Knight entertained nearly 100 at a charming buffet luncheon at the officers' new mess on Wednesday. Spring flowers decorated, pink, white and lavender predominating. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Mrs. Eltinge presided at the luncheon table; others assisting were Mesdames Eaton, Griffith and Hayne and the Misses Fuller, Kean, Commiskey, Porter, Cheney, Reaume, Billingslea, Lieut. and Mrs. Truby C. Martin and infant daughter and Mrs. James Lyons, of Emporia, Kas., and Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Tiffin, Ohio, are guests of Major and Mrs. Martin, at the Soldiers' Home.

Dainty little Gale Robinson celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary March 12 at the home of her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson. Her guests included Isabelle Scott, Virginia Fiske, Mary Adams, Millicent Ward, Helen Gunner, Joan and John Pike, Martha McAdams, Alice Spaulding, Ellen Douglas, Margaret Sherburne and "Brother" Robinson. The decorations were red and a beautiful birthday cake, containing the usual thimble, ring and penny, centered the table, with fourteen Easter rabbits as favors. Virginia Fiske received the thimble, Millicent Ward the penny and Martha McAdams the ring.

In honor of the birthday anniversary of Major J. K. Miller and Lieut. O. P. Robinson, which is on March 29, Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Major and Mrs. Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Kinzie, Miss Bessie Martin, Colonel Gale and Captain Clement. The decorations were in yellow, in a Jack Horner pie and a large birthday cake with twenty-one candles being the center of attention. Mrs. S. T. Mackall gave a beautiful luncheon Thursday in honor of the birthday anniversary of her mother, Mrs. Pierce Travis. The guests were Mesdames Sedgwick Rice, Harris L. Roberts, Stuart Heintzelman, Pierce Travis, Austin A. Parker, J. B. Anderson, L. S. Sorley, O. W. B. Farr, Frank Jewett and Herschel Tupes and Miss Rowena Abbott.

Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes's dinner guests on March 24 were Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer and Mrs. C. W. Noyes, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Allen J. Greer, with Allen J. Jr., and her aunt, Mrs. Noyes, left Thursday for California. Mrs. Richard H. McMaster is the guest of Mrs. H. S. Kerrick, in the prison garrison. Mrs. G. L. McEntee had dinner at the officers' mess on Friday, previous to the hop, for Major and Mrs. George P. White, Miss White, Mrs. John O'K. Taussig, Dr. and Mrs. James C. Magee, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Howell, Major N. F. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Brewster, Mr. Edgar Hopkins and Capt. Allen Greer.

Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser are guests of Mrs. E. S. Craig, in Leavenworth. Mrs. Charles M. Truitt has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo. Col. and Mrs. George P. White are spending the week-end in Kansas City. Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained at dinner March 26 for Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott and Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth.

A delightful and beautifully appointed luncheon was given by Mrs. Willard Holbrook on Friday in honor of Mrs. D. A. Kinzie and for Mesdames A. M. Ferguson, L. S. Sorley, J. K. Miller, Wright, H. L. Roberts, Harry La T. Cavanaugh, W. N. Bispham, D. R. Anthony and Herschel Tupes.

Post people who attended "The Passing Show" at the Shubert Theater, in Kansas City, this week included Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Colonel Gale, Major and Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. Rice, Miss Georgie Fuller, Miss Martha Kean, Capt. and Mrs. Herron and Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith. Miss Georgie Fuller entertained twenty friends at a pretty dinner Friday. Two charmingly appointed tables were laid. The guests were the Misses Elizabeth Knight, Field, Fitzgerald, Bateman, Kean, Billingslea, Scales, Lottie Fuller, Lieutenants Wheeler, Byron, Gutensohn, Moore, Albright, Captains Beacham, Hawkins, Mr. Fletcher Catron, Major Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Herron.

Mr. Fletcher Catron is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thom Catron. Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman gave an auction party and supper on Wednesday for Major and Miss Cheney, Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Orton and Mr. Nuttman. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Cunningham had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Captain Beacham and Lieutenant Miller.

Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Ryther entertained charmingly at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick, Capt. and Mrs. Rodney, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall, Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene and Dr. and Mrs. Haines. Capt. and Miss Abbott had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. Olson. Mrs. Martin, of the Soldiers' Home, entertained about forty friends at tea on Friday to meet Mrs. Truby Martin, Mrs. James Stone and Mrs. Shaw.

Major William A. Taylor, 2d N.Y. Inf., who has been taking the field officers' course here, left for his home Saturday, much to the regret of the many friends he made during his stay here. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman gave a theater



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party and supper for Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Nuttman, Mr. Nuttman and Betty Mitchell.

The musicale given Sunday afternoon at the Masonic Hall here for the benefit of the women's ward at the post hospital was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. Some of those who contributed to the program were the members of the Fort Leavenworth Musical Club, whose "Ladies' Chorus" was charmingly rendered. Captain Conger, whose sympathetic organ interpretations of Bach and Guilmant delighted everyone; Colonel Roberts, whose violin selections were rendered with feeling and grace; Mr. Nuttman, whose piano numbers received the usual enthusiastic applause; while Mrs. Miller, as vocal soloist, and Mr. S. E. Wilson, with violoncello selections, received numerous encores.

The executive committee of the Fort Leavenworth Chapter, American Red Cross, met at the home of Mrs. Henry A. Greene March 27. Miss Hook, chairman of the committee, presiding. Interesting papers on the needs of different countries and the measures being taken by the Red Cross to relieve them were read by the secretary, Mrs. A. M. Ferguson. A sum of \$25 for the purchase of working supplies was authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Sewing Circle of the Auxiliary in Leavenworth city, and the same sum for the Sewing Circle at the post. Also it was voted to send \$500 from the proceeds of the recent minstrel show for the relief of stricken Serbia.

J. K. Miller, Jr., and his brother, William, sons of Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, have returned to Wentworth Military Academy, after spending their vacation with their parents.

The graduating exercises of the classes in equitation, Army Service Schools, for the year 1914-15 will be held at the college riding hall on the afternoon of April 1. Mrs. T. Francis Crowley, guest of her brother, Lieut. Emmett Addis, and of their mother, Mrs. Addis, returned to her home in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, of Leavenworth, are spending a month at the Plaza, in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, have returned from Washington.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 22, 1915.

Mrs. Bernheim entertained at luncheon for Col. and Mrs. Hunter and afterward entertained at cards for Mesdames Wyke, Fulton and Graham. Captain Hughes, Med. Corps, arrived Tuesday for duty, accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Clarke and the Misses Clarke entertained at cards Wednesday, decorations being in green and white, in honor of St. Patrick. Present: Mesdames Wyke, McClellan, Nelson, Hughes, Titus, Fulton, Graham, McGrath, Mallery, Hanks, Bernheim, Hall, and Misses May Rowell, Margaret and Jeanette Schmidt. Mrs. Gambrill, Misses Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt served refreshments. Those winning prizes were Mesdames Wyke, Mallery and McGrath and Miss May Rowell. Miss Margaret Schmidt won the free-for-all prize.

Mrs. MacKay was the guest of Mrs. R. Rubincann at a St. Patrick's party Wednesday. Miss Doris Wyke entertained at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Margaret Schmidt, others present being Mesdames Graham, Waring, Bernheim, MacKay, Mallery and McClellan, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Jeanette and Fay Schmidt, May Rowell and Marian McGrath. Mrs. MacKay was the guest of Mrs. Chapiot at the Brown Palace, where cards were enjoyed Saturday. Mrs. Bernheim entertained Capt. and Mrs. Hughes at dinner Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Hughes were guests of Mrs. Clarke at supper Sunday. Mrs. Waring gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 21, 1915.

Capt. J. M. Craig left Monday for San Francisco with a detachment of 400 recruits. Capt. Charles E. Freeman has purchased a Ford runabout, making a total of nine machines in Jefferson Barracks. Mr. Vernon D'Arnalle, of New York, arrived on Tuesday and returned to New York on Saturday. During his stay he was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith.

Mrs. Talbot Smith netted over \$100 for the Red Cross from the military musicale and tea she arranged at Jefferson Barracks Wednesday last. All the ladies in the post assisted Mrs. Smith. The day was unusually mild and the affair was a great success socially as well as financially. As early as two o'clock automobiles began arriving from St. Louis, and by three, the time set for the musicale, the post hall was well filled. At the beginning of the recital Col. J. H. Beacom made an appropriate speech of welcome. Mr. D'Arnalle, the well known baritone from New York, who came to Jefferson Barracks without remuneration, rendered a program of folk songs. His voice is magnificent and he received many enthusiastic encores. Mrs. Talbot Smith, an accomplished musician, charmingly accompanied Mr. D'Arnalle. After the concert a special parade delighted the civilians, at the close of which tea was served in the Officers' Club. The rooms were charmingly decorated, especially the dining room, which was under charge of Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, ably assisted by several of the post ladies. During tea the depot band gave an open-air concert, appropriately arranged by Chief Musician Scully.

Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of their guest, Mr. Vernon D'Arnalle, and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and Miss Hattie Gooding and Max Zach, of St. Louis. A number of the officers from Jefferson Barracks were guests at the St. Patrick's Day banquet given at the Missouri Athletic Club Wednesday evening. Capt. F. M. Jones, who for several days was confined to the house with gripe, is again on duty.

Mrs. Walter Hackett, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs.

J. M. Craig, left Thursday for Richmond, Mo. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr returned to Jefferson Barracks Thursday from ten days' leave spent at the San Francisco Exposition. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones entertained at dinner Thursday for Miss Ethel Jones, Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys and Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. Mrs. J. A. McAllister has been ill for several days with an attack of appendicitis.

Col. J. H. Beacom entertained at lunch Friday in honor of Mr. Vernon D'Arnalle. Mrs. Otto Ball, of St. Louis, on Friday afternoon entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith. Mr. Vernon D'Arnalle and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr at the tea play given at Cicardi's restaurant, St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill had dinner Friday in honor of Mr. Vernon D'Arnalle. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton entertained a party of St. Louis friends at dinner Saturday.

Mr. James Nolan, a student at the Columbian Preparatory School, Washington, D.C., returned to Jefferson Barracks Sunday from taking his West Point examinations at Washington Barracks.

Lieut. Olney Place, who has been visiting at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Guenther, of 6416 Michigan avenue, St. Louis, left Tuesday to join his regiment, the 13th Cavalry, at Columbus, N.M. Mrs. Place and little son will remain in St. Louis for the present.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 27, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, who have been stationed at Tientsin, China, will sail June 20 for the United States, and will come immediately to St. Paul to visit Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson, Virginia avenue. They expect to arrive here the latter part of July. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver were stationed at this garrison for several years.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, who spent a few days at the garrison en route East to visit relatives, have gone to San Francisco, to sail April 5 for the Philippines. Mrs. Borden will join them in San Francisco and go with her daughter to the islands. Major and Mrs. Arthur Johnston, formerly of this garrison, have taken an apartment on Virginia avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., who recently returned from the border, where Captain Lynch had been stationed with his regiment, have shipped their household goods to the coast from the Infantry garrison and expect to sail on the May transport. Since their departure from this garrison Capt. and Mrs. Lynch have been visiting in Boston, New York and Kansas City, and they will spend two weeks at the exposition before leaving for the islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Watkins, 525 Holly avenue, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last Tuesday by entertaining the immediate relatives of the family at a dinner given at the St. Paul Hotel. Among the guests present were their daughter, Mrs. W. T. Wilder, who has been visiting her parents for several weeks, and her husband, Major W. T. Wilder, U.S.A., who came from Douglas, Ariz., for the occasion. Major and Mrs. Wilder left last Thursday for Douglas, where Major Wilder is stationed. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were married by Rev. Dr. Partridge at Christ Church, Brooklyn, March 23, 1865. They have lived in St. Paul for thirty-six years. Mrs. Watkins is the third sister in her family to celebrate a golden wedding. The luxurious lounge room, beautified with many palms, furnished a harmonious setting for the beautiful scene. Golden yellow was the color note, the flower-laden table in the center of the room, lighted by tall yellow candles, presenting a bridal effect in fairylike gold. From a floral bed in the center of the circular table a high yellow vase held aloft masses of jonquils, daffodils, genesta and fragrant fiesia. Large yellow baskets placed around the central design held a profusion of the same bright flowers, feathery smilax entwining and connecting the whole, while huge fluffy bows of golden gauze on baskets, candles and vase added lightness to the general effect. A program of soft music was played during the repast, which ended with toasts, reminiscences, the reading of a poem, and the presentation of a golden loving cup, the gift of the relatives present and inscribed with their names. The finish of the evening's festivities was the dancing of an old-fashioned Virginia reel, led off by the bride and bridegroom. The guests included Rev. J. A. Schaad, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Johnston, Miss Grace Johnston, Mrs. Maria T. Arnold, Miss Louise M. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Power, Mrs. George C. Power, sr., Mr. Victor W. De Camp.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 23, 1915.

We are enjoying almost summerlike days, and with all the fruit trees in blossom the post is most attractive.

Mrs. George C. Rockwell, wife of Lieutenant Rockwell, left Wednesday for Los Angeles to visit her mother, Mrs. Lockheart. Mrs. Rockwell was accompanied by her three children. Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young returned Monday after a six months' absence, spent traveling in the East. Mrs. Wilson Chase gave a luncheon on Monday.

Mrs. Murray Baldwin has as her house guest her mother, Mrs. McDonald, of California. Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz gave a St. Patrick's dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. King, Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman, Miss Tiernan and Lieut. Paul W. Newgarden. Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young, and for Mesdames Wilson

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Chase, William Brook, Peter C. Field, Walter O. Boswell, Samuel V. Ham, H. L. Taylor, L. E. Hinchman, James M. Hobson, Jr., and David J. Baker, Jr.

Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz had bridge Thursday for Mesdames Baker, Field, Moore, Davis, Brooke, Fleming, Glass, Ingalls, Gill, King, Baldwin and Taylor. The prizes were won by Mesdames Baker, Glass and Brooke. Those coming in later for tea were Mesdames George S. Young, McDonald and Myron F. Tyler, Misses Tyler, Polly Young, Chambers and Tiernan.

The Current Events Club met Monday for the last time this season. The topic this week was the "Hague Conference." Capt. Allen Parker returned Monday after a month's absence, during which time he was inspecting the Militia of Illinois. On Friday night there was an informal hop in the post hop room. Mrs. Wilson Chase entertained at luncheon on Monday in honor of her house guest, Miss Proctor, and for Mesdames George S. Young, Murray Baldwin, Raymond E. Ingalls, H. L. Taylor and William H. Gill. Capt. Robert S. Knox received this week the sad news of the death of his father in Fredericksburg, Va.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 26, 1915.

Major W. J. Barden is up from Dallas to take his ninety-mile test ride. Major Winship and Colonel Scott will accompany him. Gen. Frederick Funston left Saturday to inspect Eagle Pass and other border posts. Mrs. Brice P. Disque gave an informal bridge party Saturday evening for several post matrons whose husbands are on the border. They were Mesdames Jesse McI. Carter, Daniel Van Voorhis, William A. Austin, Philip W. Corbuser, A. H. Jones, George R. Somerville, F. L. Case and Miss Proudfit, of Memphis. Lieut. A. G. Hixson is up from Fort McIntosh on leave. Mr. Rawlins M. Colquitt was a week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard.

Miss Dorothy Bingham gave a buffet supper Friday at Colonel Bingham's quarters in the staff post. Mrs. Lynch served coffee. The guests later went to the hop at the gymnasium. Major Walter L. Clarke returned Saturday from Galveston, where he has been inspecting signal property. The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Lapham. Mrs. John W. Heard on Tuesday entertained the Lower Post Five Hundred Club, other guests being Mesdames Lawton, Jordan, Ohmar, Carrithers, Clayton, Gage and Mrs. Kendall, of Washington. The club prize was won by Mrs. W. D. Crosby and the guest prize by Mrs. Kendall.

Among officers registered this week were Lieut. Olney Place, en route to Columbus, returning from leave, and Capt. E. L. Napier, joined from the Philippines. Major John Cotter had a bridge party Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Mrs. Perry Francis, Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Michel, Capt. and Mrs. Stephens and Miss Amy Heard. Mrs. William D. Crosby has as house guest Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis. Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor entertained at bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Kendall, Smith, Michel, Halford, Langford, Austin, Chappel, Lapham and Miss Frantz. Mrs. George W. Van Deusen on Thursday gave a bridge party, followed by a tea, in honor of Mrs. Wheeler, of San Francisco. The players included Mesdames Bullis, Kendall, Reynolds, W. R. Taylor, Julius T. Conrad, J. E. Stephens, W. A. Austin, J. H. Lapham, Frank E. Keefer, H. L. Page, Harry Landa, W. D. Crosby, Philip W. Corbuser, Paul C. Raborg, Jesse McI. Carter, Perry Francis and Miss Spicer. Guests coming in for tea were Mesdames W. S. Scott, J. W. Heard, R. S. Parrott, E. De Land Smith, John Reed, H. B. Jordan, C. J. Browne and Mrs. Ohmar. Misses Wheeler and Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen assisted in the dining room.

Gen. Frederick Funston returned on Wednesday, having completed his inspection of Fort Clark, Del Rio and Eagle Pass.

The 2d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry is expected here on Tuesday; it is now marching from the border, where it was replaced by the 3d Squadron of the same regiment. Major Frank E. Keefer, who has been sick in the base hospital, is convalescent. Many people from the post were out Wednesday night to enjoy the Fritz Kreisler concert. The lower boxes were occupied by Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Robert, Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Mrs. Perry Francis, Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Mrs. John H. Preston, Mrs. J. B. Clayton and the Misses Mary and Grace Rolfe.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., March 20, 1915.

Miss Edith Morgan, daughter of Colonel Morgan, of Fort Bliss, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Hospital. Mrs. Lippincott is spending several days in El Paso and Tucson. The 13th Cavalry band gave a concert at the railroad station in honor of Col. and Mrs. McCormick, who passed through on their trip East. Lieut. and Mrs. Hospital gave an informal dance at the Columbus Hotel Saturday evening in honor of Miss Edith Morgan and for Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Ruth Heney, Miss Edith Morgan, Lieutenants Benson, Lohman and Ryan. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson gave a chafing-dish supper after the dance. Colonel Rivers, Captain Lippincott, Miss Ruth Heney and Lieutenant Canady were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis on Wednesday evening. Lieut. William O. Ryan was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allison for a few days.

Captain Lippincott's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Colonel Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Ruth Heney and Lieutenant Canady. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hospital, Lieut. and Mrs. Allison,

Miss Edith Morgan, Miss Ruth Heney, Lieutenants Lohman and Canady. Capt. and Mrs. Clifton's dinner guests Thursday were Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Captains Williams and Coates. A pretty serenade was given by the band in honor of Mrs. Hunter, who has come from Fort Riley to join her husband.

General Funston and Captain Ball were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Slocum, who entertained at dinner for their house guests, Colonel Rivers and Captain Williams, later giving a dance in honor of their guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Levi Brown had dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Fraser and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis. Lieutenant Lohman gave a "movie" party Tuesday at the Crystal Theater for Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson and Lieut. and Mrs. Allison. Col. and Mrs. Slocum's dinner guests on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, Miss Betty Henry and Mrs. Hunter. Lieutenant Canady had a moving picture party Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hospital, Lieut. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Ruth Heney and Lieutenant Lohman; and later took his guests to the Mexican restaurant.

Mrs. Allison gave a delightful tea on Wednesday during the band concert given in her honor. Mrs. Slocum poured tea and Mrs. Lewis served coffee. Mrs. Levi Brown and Mrs. Hunter are guests of Mrs. Franklin until their husbands return.

Three troops were unexpectedly called out on border patrol on Wednesday to catch a band of men who crossed the border and created a disturbance on the American side.

Columbus, N.M., March 27, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt's guests for dinner Saturday were Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Brown and Lieutenant Benson. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis on Saturday had dinner for Colonel Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton and Lieut. and Mrs. Henry. Mrs. Slocum left Sunday on the Golden State for Pittsburgh, Colonel Slocum accompanying her as far as El Paso.

Mrs. Lippincott returned Monday after a pleasant visit at her home in Tucson, Ariz. Lieutenant Canady had dinner Monday at the Alamo Café for Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and Miss Heney, afterward taking his guests to the picture show. Captains Coffin and Williams returned Monday from a short trip to Douglas. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown entertained all the children Tuesday afternoon with a very pretty party, the occasion being the second birthday anniversary of Master Desloge Brown. Ellis Babcock, son of Capt. and Mrs. Walter Babcock, returned Tuesday from Washington, D.C., where he attended the Columbian Preparatory School all winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allison had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt and Miss Hunt. Wednesday night was opening night of the new Airdome Theater, when Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin gave a box party for Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott, Miss Ruth Heney, Captain Stejke, Captain Bowie and Lieutenant Kelly. Colonel Slocum had in his box Capt. and Mrs. Clifton, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Colonel Rivers, Captains Coffin and Williams.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allison had dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, afterward going to the opening of the new theater. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Babcock and Mr. Ellis Babcock. Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Ruth Heney, Lieutenants Canady and Lohman.

WITH THE BORDER TROOPS.

Naco, Ariz., March 21, 1915.

The old Opera House at Naco on the evening of March 20 presented quite a contrast to its appearance six months ago, when it was filled to overflowing with Mexican women and children seeking safety from the bullets of their friends and relatives on the other side of the international line. Last night the hall had been decorated with American flags for the celebration by Troop D, 10th Cavalry, of the completion of 365 consecutive days under canvas. Very attractive invitations had been sent by the troop to their many friends in Fort Huachuca and in the vicinity of Bisbee. A coach and a Pullman sleeper had been provided, also by the troop, for the accommodation of visitors from Fort Huachuca, and automobiles for those from Bisbee. Seventy-nine from the post took advantage of the good accommodations thus afforded and helped Troop D celebrate.

The guests were met at the train by their hosts and conducted to the mess tent of the troop, where an ample and well served supper was provided. On adjourning to the hall the tasty gowns and the olive drab and blue uniforms, interspersed with the dark clothes of the civilian guests, made a pretty spectacle. Promptly at 9:30 the excellent orchestra, improvised for the occasion from the three troops in camp at Naco, struck up the opening march, which was led by Major Ellwood W. Evans, 10th Cav., the camp commander, with Mrs. Mumma, mother-in-law of Captain Holcomb, of Troop B. Following them were Captain Holcomb, with Mrs. Troxel, wife of the commanding officer of Troop D; Lieutenant Troxel, with Mrs. Mueller; Lieutenant Mueller, with Mrs. Holcomb, and Lieutenant Brooks and Mr. Ralph, with the two small daughters of Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel. Then came the hosts and their guests, hardly well built men and graceful ladies. Dancing continued till a late hour, nicely prepared light refreshments being served during the evening.

Most of the guests returned to Fort Huachuca on Sunday morning, in the cars in which they spent the night, although some remained to witness a baseball game between the regimental team from Fort Huachuca and a team made up from the troops at Naco. It is not surprising that the team picked from eight troops won from the three Naco troops, but the game had its exciting moments. The features of the game were the pitching of Winfred, of Troop B, and the somersault stop made by Parker, of Troop K, the active shortstop of the post team.

Much to the regret of their friends in Naco, Troop D leaves for Fort Huachuca March 22, but the people of the town are congratulating themselves on the fact that Lieutenant Brooks will still remain here as camp quartermaster. Lieutenant Brooks, with the able assistance of Vets. W. C. Van Allsteyn, hooks soon to have the troops in well built frame barracks and the horses in good open stables. A bath house with hot water, kitchens and mess halls and later frame shelters for the officers are in prospect.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., March 25, 1915.

The flooring was laid yesterday for a regimental mess building. The first shipment of brigade and personal property started from Texas City yesterday. This indicates permanency for the camp and greater comfort for us all.

General Davis gave a delightful luncheon in camp last Wednesday in honor of Miss Wingo and Miss Sauers, of El Paso, and Miss Murphy, daughter of Major and Mrs. Murphy. Lieutenant Pike was present. Mrs. Rogers and son arrived Sunday to join Colonel Rogers. They have taken a house on the corner of Ninth street and Bonita avenue. Lieutenant Case left Thursday for the East on two weeks' leave. Captain Fuqua, 12th Inf., acting I.G. of the state, visited friends in camp this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Duke spent the week-end in Warren, the guests of friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Carey have moved from "18th Infantry row" on Eighth street and have taken a house on Eleventh street, nearer camp. Lieutenants Betcher and McCormack are living in the house vacated by the Careys.

The dance given by the regiment last Friday evening was one of the largest and most successful of the season. "Happy Heine," played several times during the evening, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. Mesdames Hulme, Cecil and Andres received for the regiment. Others present were Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Major Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Capt. and Mrs. Hand, Captains Peyton, Doster, Leonori and Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieutenants Hunt, Dusenbury, Smith, Rucker, Landis, Arnold and Patch. From the other regiments were Captain Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Pigott, Roberts, Row and Doe, 11th Inf.; Captains Leonard, Bomford and Lieutenant Brown,

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22d Inf.; Major Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieutenants Nicholson, Drake, Lovell and Myer, 9th Cav.; Lieutenants Sands, Anderson and Houghton, 6th P.A.; Major Ryan and Major and Mrs. Murphy.

Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme had bridge Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Mrs. Schults, Captain Doster and Lieutenant Brewer. Their guests for dinner Sunday were Captains Worri-low and Barnes. Mrs. Duke entertained Mesdames Whitfield, Bessell and Cook at bridge Tuesday. Mrs. Hulme and Colonel Hasbrouck were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul, of Douglas, Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Bessell had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Duke that evening.

The officers of the 18th played the officers of the 11th Infantry on Saturday morning after inspection. The score was about nine to six, the inaccuracy being due to the fact that both sides made runs so fast and furiously that it was difficult to keep score. Lieutenant Smith pitched for the 18th and Lieutenant Pigott for the 11th, but the star features of the game were Captain Worri-low on first base and Lieutenant Duke at shortstop. Both illustrious "has beens" covered themselves with sand and glory.

Many attended the concert at the Gadsden Saturday night given by the 6th Field Artillery band and the 16th Infantry band from El Paso. The latter was accompanying the El Paso delegation to the Arizona State Fair at Tucson. They were traveling by special train and stopped in Douglas for a few hours. Regimental parade, which is held every Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, attracts many visitors to the camp.

Lieutenant McCormack had tea at the Country Club Sunday for Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Ellis. Captain Bessell motored to Wilcox to visit old friends there. Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode and Captain Andres are all suffering from the epidemic of grip.

TWELFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Nogales, Ariz., March 24, 1915.

Capt. F. W. Benteen has left on a month's leave. Capt. Andrew C. Wright left Thursday for Fort Huachuca for treatment. Mrs. Walter S. Greacen and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood gave a sewing tea Friday for Mesdames Pullman, Hoey, Vestal, Riley, Donaldson, Margaret Ferris, McCormack and Cummings.

Mrs. George S. Gillis and small son arrived Friday and are occupying one of the Dunbar cottages. Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle had Capt. A. C. Wright and Lieutenant Gillis to dinner on Sunday. Chaplain Webb has secured an option on one of the Dunbar cottages and expects Mrs. Webb within the next two weeks. Mrs. John R. Walker returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit in San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Hoey entertained Captain Wright, Chaplain Webb and Lieutenants Gillis and Hooper at dinner last week. Mrs. Peter O. Marquart has been confined to her rooms by illness for several days. Mrs. Samuel Leeker, of Nogales, was hostess to the Army ladies on Friday at a delightful tea given in honor of her mother, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Donaldson have returned from a motoring trip to the Arizona State Fair, held at Tucson. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis at luncheon Friday.

The warm weather is bringing out many aspirants for baseball. The 12th Infantry, despite the many changes in its personnel, will have a splendid baseball team, as there is much good material among the recruits.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, March 26, 1915.

The regiment left March 24 at eight a.m. on a march to Dickerson. They reached there at 1:30 p.m., when the whole regiment camped. At four o'clock the ladies met at the home of Mrs. Rogers, where tea was served, and later went by auto to the Oleander Country Club, where they were met by the officers and had dinner. Dancing was enjoyed, the regimental band playing. The following officers and ladies were present: Colonel Chatfield, Majors Carnahan, Helmick, Mrs. Barth, Captains Seigle, Fries, Morrow, Capt. and Mesdames Rogers, Tillman, Brown, Lieuts. and Mesdames Boughton, Prunyn, Manchester, Coates, Carrithers, Madame Prunyn, Misses Thurston, Benét and Berry, Lieutenants Cole, Stevens, Davis, Moore, Emery, Lampert, Miller, Matile, McKinney, Waugh, Davies, Dr. Davenport.

Capt. and Mrs. Rogers gave a dinner dance Saturday at the Oleander Country Club for Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Captain Seigle, Lieut. and Mrs. Prunyn, Madame Prunyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. Colonel Barth returned from Washington Wednesday, accompanied by his oldest son, George Bittman Barth. While away Colonel Barth attended the West Point alumni dinner at New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett's dinner guests on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Prunyn returned Monday to her home in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Prunyn accompanied their mother as far as Houston. Lieut. C. B. Moore will be transferred to the 5th Brigade at Fort Crockett; he has been appointed aid to Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

General Wood arrived in Texas City Thursday at six p.m. Four squadrons from the 6th Cavalry met the automobile party at the outskirts of Texas City and acted as an escort to the home of General Bell. General Wood's entrance into the camp was greeted by a salute of guns, and the entire 4th Brigade was drawn up in single lines on the curbstone on each side of the street, making a double line five blocks in length. In the evening Gen. and Mrs. Bell gave a reception to the officers and ladies of the garrison at the 23d Infantry pavilion to meet General Wood.

Mrs. Bell had two tables of bridge on Friday, when Mrs. Cole won the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester had Lieut. and Mrs. Cole as dinner guests Saturday. Mrs. Rice was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Coates and Madame Coates for bridge on Friday. Major and Mrs. Moore's guest at dinner on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Coates, Madame Coates and Captain Seigle.

Col. and Mrs. Barth gave a dinner at the club on Friday for Misses Thurston and Benét, house guest of Mrs. Barth; Misses Read, Casteel, Murphy, Barry, Booth and Kimball; Lieutenants Moore, Davies, Stevens, Schmidt, McKinney, Stadden, Lampert, Rose, Dillman, Dr. Davenport and Mr. Bittman Barth. Col. and Mrs. Barth took their party to the 27th Infantry hop.

Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cole, Prunyn, Manchester, Coates, Madame Prunyn and Lieutenant Emery. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers had dinner at the club Sunday for General Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman and Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester had dinner Tuesday for Lieutenants Emery and Miller.

Mrs. Bridges had three tables of bridge on Monday; Mrs.

Moore was among the guest. Mrs. McAndrews entertained the 6th Cavalry Card Club Tuesday. The substitutes were Mesdames Moore, Rice and Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy's dinner guests Friday were Major and Mrs. Moore. Later the party went to the hop.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Feb. 11, 1915.

Colonel Penrose went up to Manila for a few days in January and on his return was accompanied by Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend, who have been at Baguio for several weeks. Capt. Elmer W. Clark and Lieut. Rinaldo Wood spent a week in Manila recently, undergoing promotion examinations. Dr. Yemans left Jan. 21 for permanent station at Corregidor, to the regret of his host of friends in this garrison. Mrs. Rinaldo Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Mrs. Henry Richardson, Miss Marjorie Wood, Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller were recent dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clark.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan's dinner guests Jan. 22 were Major and Mrs. Charles C. Ballou, Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Miss Ballou and Lieutenant Harmon. Dental Surgeant Dayton is at Los Baños for temporary station. Dental Surgeon Warfield and Mrs. Warfield, of Camp Keithley, have many friends on this post who are rejoicing with them over the arrival of a little son, who was born recently at the Department Hospital in Manila.

All the officers and ladies in the garrison were invited to a beautiful reception given Jan. 29 by Col. and Mrs. Sweet, of Batangas, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Caton. The function was a farewell to the honor guests, who were leaving the next afternoon for their new home in Manila. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend, Major and Mrs. Ballou and Miss Ballou, Mrs. Elmer W. Clark, Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sibley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Marjorie Wood and Captain Parrott, Lieutenants Miller and Harmon.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark left Feb. 5 for permanent station in Manila, in the Q.M. Department. Mrs. Clark and the children preceded him a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Crea's dinner guests Feb. 6 were Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Mrs. Richardson, Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller. Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller motored to Manila for two days during the carnival, attending the coronation ball. Lieut. and Mrs. Kern were recent dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan.

Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend went to Manila to greet Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, who arrived on the Sherman Feb. 3. Mrs. Pearson and little child are now guests of Col. and Mrs. Penrose for a short while, until their quarters at Los Baños are ready. Lieutenant Maddox, who was also a passenger on the Sherman, had been assigned to Co. L. He arrived at this station after a short stay in Manila and was the guest of Captain Parrott.

Capt. Henry A. Wiegstein spent carnival week in Manila, being in command of the detachment from the 3d Battalion taking part in the Department athletic meet. This battalion won first place in military events and athletics. Co. L returning with the company banner and Co. I leading in athletics. The 24th Regiment did exceedingly well throughout the meet, making 31 of the possible 89.5 points in military events, and 30 of the possible 46 points in athletics. The 24th won first place in all but one event.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 18, 1915.

Bishop Brent was house-guest of Colonel Murray over last week-end. He held two splendid services at the post exchange hall on Sunday, both being well attended. Mrs. Bernard gave an auction party Tuesday for Mesdames Quade, Stodter, Brant, Reynolds, Oliver, Henry, McCord, Carter, Zell, Nelson, Pegram, Morey, Barnes, Snow, Lock, Colley, Cusack, the Misses Murray and Miss Oliver. Mrs. Kennington served ice and Mrs. Symmonds poured tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Quade, Nelson, Misses Murray, Oliver and Jessie Murray.

Miss Walmsley came up from Manila last week to spend a three days' visit with her brother and sister. Col. and Mrs. Miller had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Holliday, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Roberson, Misses Riley, Knight, Millar and Lieutenants Lewis, Helmick and Barnes.

Major E. B. Winans has been entertained by Major and Mrs. Lindsay since his arrival on the last transport. His family is quarantined in Manila for measles. Miss Knight, from Manila, is a house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Roberson. Miss Rumbough returned Monday from a visit with Miss Taylor, at Fort McKinley, during polo and carnival week.

The Misses Murray gave a bridge-luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Snow and her mother, Mrs. Lock. Those who attended were Mesdames Morey, McCord, Henry, Holliday, Riley, Brant, Stodter, Cusack, Colley, Oliver, Reynolds, Carter, Walmsley, Zell, Buchanan, Pegram, Granger, Gottschalk, Bernard and Misses Riley, Gottschalk and Oliver.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cusack, Colley, Munnikhuysen, Wadsworth, Lieutenants Lang and Prince. Major and Mrs. Lindsay had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram, the Misses Lindsay, Major Horn, Major Winans and Lieutenant Brown.

Mrs. F. E. Buchan is visiting Mrs. P. A. Murphy at Fort William McKinley. Mrs. Gottschalk had luncheon Thursday in honor of her sister, Miss Gottschalk, who left on the Sherman Monday for the States, after a year's visit in the Islands. The luncheon guests were Mesdames Morrison and Shepherd and Misses Riley, Millar, Sayre, Rumbough, Moffat and Lee. Miss Gillman, of the Fort McKinley postmistress, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller for a few days last week. She was honor guest at a dinner given Monday by Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, one Wednesday by Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, and Thursday by Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds.

Miss Millar returned Wednesday from Fort McKinley, where she has been house guest of Miss Bessie Taylor during carnival and polo tournament. Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Montgomery's mother, Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Sayre and Miss Sayre spent Saturday shopping in Manila. Col. and Mrs. Shunk had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Rumbough, Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson and Lieutenant Rumbough. Major and Mrs. Lindsay had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Roberson, the Misses Lindsay, Miss Knight, Captain Brees, Lieutenants Boone, Gillespie and Helmick.

Capt. and Mrs. Cusack spent Monday shopping in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd gave a buffet supper Friday complimentary to Miss Gottschalk and for Capt. and Mrs. Holliday, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Lieutenants Wilson, Magruder and Clarkson. Major and Mrs. Snow had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Rumbough, Miss Rumbough, Captain Birnie and Lieutenant Rumbough.

Vetn. and Mrs. Koon were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ogg at dinner Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth had dinner Thursday in honor of Miss Gottschalk and for Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk and Lieutenant Boone.

Mrs. Roberson had a dinner Saturday for Miss Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieutenants Boone, Barnes and Brown. All went to the regular Saturday night hop at the Officers' Club. Col. and Mrs. Sayre had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram, Miss Sayre and Lieutenant Prince. Little Donald Cubison celebrated his fourth birthday Monday afternoon. His little friends had a jolly time fishing for toys and having good things to eat on the lawn at his home in the Scout post. Mrs. Cubison was assisted by Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Colley and Miss Lee. Col. and Mrs. Millar received the officers and ladies of the Artillery garrison Monday evening in honor of Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, who just joined the regiment. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Millar and Colonel Lassiter. Mrs. Birnie served the ice and Mrs. Brabson the punch. The 2d Field Artillery band furnished music for dancing from the lawn in front of the house.

Colonel Murray and the Misses Murray gave a dinner Mon-

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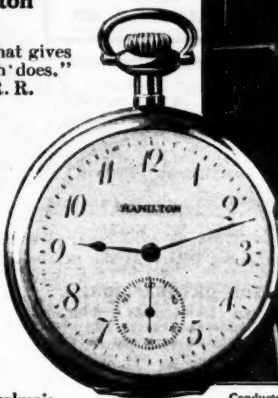
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day for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Major and Mrs. Symmonds and for Bishop Brent, who was at Camp Stotsenburg over the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes are enjoying a visit from the latter's sister, Mrs. Hensley, wife of Capt. W. N. Hensley, 8th Cav., who just arrived from the States on the last transport. Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Charles left Thursday for Fort William McKinley, to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian until the sailing of the Merritt on the next Southern Island trip.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram had dinner Saturday for Miss Oliver, Miss Rumbough and Lieutenants Dawley, Rumbough and Hyatt. A moving picture film of Ethel Barrymore drew a big crowd to the post exchange hall Monday and Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Miller had Colonel Lassiter, Major and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Lock and Major Horn as dinner guests Thursday. Captain Brees spent the first of the week in Manila, on business for the Officers' Club.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Wood arrived last week from Zamboanga, where Captain Wood has been on duty as quartermaster. They are in a house in the Scout post formerly held by Lieut. and Mrs. Cubison. Lieut. and Mrs. Carter had dinner Monday in honor of Miss Knight, who is visiting Mrs. Roberson. Their guests were Mrs. Roberson, Miss Knight, Miss Oliver, Lieutenants Lewis, Lang and Boone. Miss Gottschalk was guest of honor at a "porch party" given by Mrs. Rumbough Wednesday morning. Other guests were Mesdames Fuller, Chaffee, Booker, Gottschalk, Misses Riley, Lee and Helen Moffat. The regular Wednesday tea dance is being held at the Officers' Club again. Children's hops every Monday afternoon are to be weekly affairs hereafter.

Major and Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Lock dined with Capt. and Mrs. Huston Sunday. During her stay at Camp Stotsenburg Miss Knight divided her time between the Robersons and the Rumboughs.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. Cusack, Capt. and Mrs. Averill, Miss Guggolz and Major Winans. Mrs. Roberson, Miss Knight, Miss Oliver, Lieutenants Parker and Hyatt were guests of Mrs. Rumbough at dinner Wednesday. Mrs. Booker, wife of Lieut. P. W. Booker, left on the Sherman to visit her home in the States.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk accompanied their sister to the transport last Saturday and stayed in Manila to shop for a few days. Gordon Cusack celebrated his seventh birthday last Saturday for inviting all his friends to his home for a good time. Lieut. William C. Christy came on the last transport to the 7th Cavalry and is in No. 33. His wife has been quarantined in Manila for measles since her arrival on the Sherman.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 966.)

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Francisco, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Francisco, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Corman. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At Sausalito, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At Sausalito, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At Sausalito, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At Sausalito, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine). (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and at the time of closing of this column, March 30, is being dragged toward shore.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Pedro, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Alabama, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. Sailed March 29 from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Corman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Corman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

4-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

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A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-8 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser, second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed March 28 from Tampico, Mexico, for Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed March 22 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLOCOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Retired. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed March 20 from Guam for Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Balboa, Canal Zone. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed March 22 from Honolulu, H.T. for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. Sailed March 29 from Annapolis, Md., for the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed March 27 from Olongapo, P.I. for Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ORTON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed March 23 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offey. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Herbert S. Babbit. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick E. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Fenner. Sailed March 14 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Bttn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
UNCAS. Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Learned by the Navy Department to States.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Send mail to the naval station, Guam.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Annapolis (repairing Norfolk).
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
De Long, Charleston.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
Farragut, Mare Island.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Arapaho, Mare Island.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island.
Iwawa, Boston.
Massachusetts, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narketta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pettus, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Tillamook, Mare Island.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.
Waban, Charleston (repairing).

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va.
Buffalo, Mare Island.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Concord, Puget Sound.
Constellation, Norfolk.
Constitution, Boston.
Duncan, Boston, Mass.
General Alaya, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onedaga, Port Royal, S.C.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Relief, Olongapo.
Rainbow, Mare Island, Cal.
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Terror, Philadelphia.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Aileen, Providence, R.I. (repairing New York).
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit.
Dorchester, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing Norfolk).
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C. (repairing Norfolk).
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsbrough, Tacoma, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paym.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Aids.
Lieut. Col. William O. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.
4th Regt. Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 21st, 32d, 34th Cos.; Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William M. McKelvey; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.
M. Bks., N. Arad, Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, Jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry O. Davis.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

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M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 88d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Jesse F. Dyer.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, Jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d Co.; 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos.; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell O. Neville, commanding.

N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur Stokes.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(From a Correspondent of the London Times.)

The Grand Duke has supplied to this campaign elements that have made final success possible for the Russians. He is a big man with a far-reaching vision, political acumen, and a determination to wade steadily forward to victory irrespective of all obstacles and all temporary setbacks. He has had sufficient intuition of men's characters to surround himself at his headquarters with men of capacity. What he himself lacks he has realized and remedied by placing men about him who do possess it. His chief of staff is a masterly strategist, while in his other departments he has picked men each of whom is the best that Russia can produce. He himself, with an iron character and incomparable determination, binds the whole into a cohesive unit. In the army he is an absolute autocrat. He has one fixed idea, and that is the success of Russia, regardless of cost. For once Russia has a commander-in-chief and a general staff who have but one criterion and one standard—success and efficiency. The generalissimo is a big enough man to listen to others and, if need be, to change his mind even at the eleventh hour. I think he takes no great pride in dictating to others or in making the plans himself. If the programs are good he cares not who has the credit, provided only that victory result. He is himself a soldier and, I believe, understands the weakness and the strength of his own army and his own soldiers as does no other Russian general. He has sufficient moral strength to retreat if need be, regardless of what political effect a withdrawal may have. He realizes that his troops on the defensive are the peers of any soldiers in the world. Against the Austrians, who are outclassed by the Russians, his campaigns have ever been of the offensive type and almost universally successful. Wherever possible he has made the Germans come to him, and if one looks back over the last few months one comes to realize that his policy of drawing the Germans on and on, always weakening them and making them pay heavily for every foot of advance, has cost the Germans more in men and morale than any operations that have taken place since the attacks aimed on Calais.

NEW "MARSHAL FORWARD" OF GERMANY.

Again the streets of German cities are hung with hunting. Again the schools have holiday and the press is filled with praise for General von Hindenburg. What though the German people are reduced to Kriegsbröt and the sandwich has lost its upper slice—they can still feast in honor of him who has for the second time freed their country from the invading Slav. Hindenburg's name appears on everything from streets to cigarettes and the Government has been obliged to issue notices



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that the General does not want any more poetry, fruit, flowers or other tributes of affection sent to him at the front. His portrait in paint, plaster or photograph is to be seen on all sides; the bulldog face of the born fighter, the firm jaw and square forehead, the bristling hair and level-looking eyes; a head which might have been chopped from granite by a cubist sculptor. His striking resemblance to Marshal Blücher as well as the similarity of his tactics has given him the same nickname and German journalists delight to call him the *Marschall Vorwärts* of 1914.

General Field Marshal Paul von Beneckendorff und Hindenburg is now in his sixty-eighth year. He retired from active service in 1911, but when the war broke out he reported for duty and was assigned the command that most of all he would have wanted, the defense of the eastern frontier against the Russians, who were already threatening his native city of Posen. He had been trained for this task, for his father was a major and he had been put into the cadet corps as a boy. As a lieutenant he took part in the war against Austria in 1866 and was in the foremost line at the battle of Königgrätz. A second crushing defeat of Germany's enemies he witnessed, for he was at Sedan and earned by his gallantry on the field the Iron Cross and the Red Eagle.

As an officer General von Hindenburg is beloved of his men in spite of his willingness to sacrifice them by the thousand in vain charges at the Russian lines and his propensity for forced marches through snow and slush. It restores confidence among the rank and file whenever they catch a glimpse of him standing, with his

indispensable cigarette in his hand, among a group of officers and nodding eager assent to their suggestions or hearty approval of their work. As a peace general Hindenburg was not popular with the soldiers because in time of maneuvers he would keep them digging ditches in the Mazurian swamps instead of giving them parades and thrilling cavalry charges. Now, however, they understand that he knew what war was to be and so they have confidence in him. Not until the war is over and the operations studied will it be possible to decide with certainty who are the great strategists of the great war. But the public verdict does not wait for that and in this case it seems likely to be confirmed by the slower evaluations of the historians.—*New York Independent*.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of recent patents: Issued week of Feb. 16—Apparatus for extinguishing fire in guns, Pelopidas D. Tsoukalas and Albert H. Kersting; loading apparatus of breech-loading guns, Albert Vickers and George Thomas Buckham; machine gun, August Albert Karl Heinemann; barrel carriage for ordnance, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; registering device for repeating firearms, Henry Homewood and Frank G. Nomart. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Cross-line mounting for telescopes, No. 1,128,410, Lieut. Francis J. Cleary, U.S.N. Issued week of Feb. 23—Safety mechanism for firearms,

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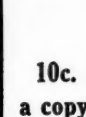
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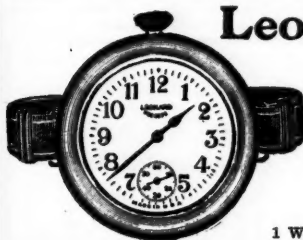


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Carl Gustaf Swedilius and Hans T. R. Hanitz; sight for firearms, Joshua W. Atlee; telescope sight for firearms, Oliver Jones; projectile, John Lobenat. Issued week of March 2—Automatic firearm, Paul Mauser; box magazine for firearms, Paul Mauser; means for securing wind shields to caps of armor-piercing projectiles, Joseph Pannel Taylor; combined sighting device and automatic projectile releaser for air vehicles, Ludwig Mandelartz; water jacketed gear casing for torpedoes, Robert Delaunay-Belleville. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Device for saving torpedoes, No. 1,130,585, Lieut. Ernest Durr, U.S.N. Issued week of March 9—Automatic hand firearm, Andrew Fryberg; sight for firearms, George L. Barnes; sight for firearms, David Grant; breech closure for firearms, John Blish; gun adapted to be fired at high elevation, Karl Voller; projectile, John B. Semple; speed control for automobile torpedoes, William Dieter. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Self-scoring target, No. 1,131,549, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, U.S.N. Issued week of March 16—Automatic firearm, Paul Mauser; breech-loading firearm, William O. Barnes; self-loading firearm, Hans Stamm; device for securing telescope sights to firearms, Paul Mauser; process of forging projectiles, Francis S. White; compound die for forging projectiles, Francis S. White; projectile, Henry Dean; means for conducting submarine warfare, Carl M. Wheaton. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Contour cap for armor-piercing projectiles, No. 1,132,453, Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., assignor to Ordnance Development Company of America, Wilmington, Del.

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